Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Fabio Romani.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:20—8:20—The Girl in the Taxi.
BELASCO—8:30—The Concert.
BIJOU—2:20—8:20—The Other Fellow.
BROADWAY—8:15—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
CITY THEATRE—2—8:15—The Lily.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:30—8:30—The Cub.
CRITERION—2:15—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—Smith.
FIFTH AVENUE—2—8—Vaudeville.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARDEN—2:15—8:15—The Rosary.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—Raffles.
GLOBE—8:20—The Bachelor Belles.
HACKETT—8:20—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—2:15—8:20—The Deserters.
IRVING PLACE—8:15—Krieg im Frieden.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Scarlet Pimpernel.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:20—Electricity.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Madame Troubadour.
MAJESTIC—8—8:30—The Blue Bird.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—2:30—8:30—The Gamblers.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:30—Recital.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:30—Mr. Preedy and the Countess.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—8:15—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—Getting a Polish.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—A Man's World.

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New-York Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 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.—Police attacked mobs of strikers in South Wales and a hundred persons were hurt. ═══ Two passengers and half of the crew of the Preussen were taken from the wreck. ═══ A million slips of paper demanding general suffrage were thrown at the carriage of King Albert of Belgium. ═══ Advices from New Orleans say that the rebellion in Honduras is likely to become general; Minister McCreevy, at Tegucigalpa reports that Valladares is hampered by lack of funds. ═══ The German budget, according to reports, will ask for more than $6,000,000 to increase the army and navy.

DOMESTIC.—An agreement has been reached by the arbitrators of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's dispute with its employes. ═══ The Sheriff of Gary, Ind., asked for troops, but Governor Marshall refused to send forces until definite advices were received. ═══ Charges of grossly discriminatory freight rates were made against the Harriman lines by lumber companies. ═══ Bank robberies occurred at Beattie, Kan.; Jerry City, Ohio, and Danville, Ill. ═══ A suit against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will be called at Jackson, Tenn., to-day; there are 1,500 counts and the possible penalties reach $50,000,000. ═══ Several firemen and a girl were injured in a fire which destroyed four buildings in Toronto.

CITY.—The taxicab chauffeurs failed to settle their strike; few disturbances marked the day in connection with the struggle of the express drivers. ═══ Henry L. Stimson said it seemed to be a ground swell all over the country, and he was caught in it; he sent a message of congratulation to Mr. Dix. ═══ Joy was unconfined at Democratic State Headquarters, where the prospect of a period of plenty after many lean years filled the watchers with delight. ═══ Attorney General Wickersham, whose vote was challenged, was saved from arrest when election officials discovered the error and by subpœna prevented a patrolman from carrying out his orders. ═══ Women watchers at the polls said the voters were courteous in every district, and particularly so on the East Side. ═══ Election night crowds were immense, but order was maintained in all parts of the city by the police. ═══ Caruso, Stezak and many other song birds arrived on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. ═══ There were unusually few arrests in the greater city, and of those haled to court on election charges only ten were held for examination.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 34.

A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

History has a way of repeating itself, and the loss of the House of Representatives by the Republicans this year vindicates a precedent set in the elections of 1884, 1890 and 1894, though suspended under exceptional circumstances in the election of 1898. This rule is that the party in power undertaking a general tariff revision is punished at the polls both for what it does and what it fails to do. It is held accountable both by those who think it went too far and by those who think it did not go far enough, and those two elements generally make up a majority in the country.

Thus the Republican party lost the House after enacting the tariff commission law of 1882 and after passing the McKinley law in 1890. The Democratic party was driven from power in 1894 after putting the nondescript Wilson-Gorman tariff on the statute book. In 1898, following the passage of the Dingley law, a foreign war intervened to distract attention and force novel issues to the front, and the Republican party retained control by a reduced majority. The passage of the Payne law was undoubtedly one of the main causes of the Republican reverses yesterday throughout the nation. Although that law was a decided improvement on the Dingley law, which it superseded, a multitude of voters took offence at what they considered the reactionary attitude of Congress and made up their minds to rebuke that attitude, regardless of the large measure of good which the law accomplished. They struck at the Republican organization in the two branches of Congress rather than at the Republican party's tariff programme, for that programme still is, in our opinion, stronger with the country than any policy of revision on which the Democratic party will ever be able to agree. The House has been put in Democratic hands not with the intention of giving the Democracy a mandate to apply its crazy-quilt ideas of what a tariff should be but with the intention of warning the Republican party that it must not make again the mistakes of commission and omission which characterized the legislation of the extra session of 1909.

The best way to revise the tariff is to take up the schedules separately and thus end the system of log-rolling which has governed in general revisions. This year's Democratic victory will have the effect of clinching the policy of revision by schedules to which the Republican party has been committed through President Taft's progressive and sagacious leadership.

GOVERNOR DIX.

New York is no exception to the rule of Democratic success in the eastern half of the country. The election of Mr. Dix to the governorship by a majority of 65,000 or more in a state which has recently been in the habit of giving Republican candidates for Governor majorities of similar dimensions shows the great overturn that has taken place in public sentiment. Many factors have contributed to the result, and it would be idle to attempt to apportion the effect of each. New York is thus added to the growing list of states which have for the time ceased to elect Republican governors. The tendency was marked two years ago, when states which went Republican on the national ticket chose Democratic executives, apparently for the reason that the voters believed that the Republican party had been in power long enough at their state capitals and that their state governments would be improved by being placed in Democratic hands.

That sentiment has been fostered in this state by the attitude of the Republican organization toward Governor Hughes and by the legislative scandals which were revealed last winter. Logically the party cleared itself of responsibility for these faults by reorganizing itself, getting rid of those who were smirched and making itself a cleaner and more effective instrument for good government than the opposition; but popular judgments are not noted for logic. Parties caught in misdoing are usually punished at the polls, irrespective of the spirit that they show, and this consequence was made all the more sure to follow by prevailing conditions unfavorable to the Republican party. Into this breach Colonel Roosevelt, just back from his travels, boldly threw the force of his personal popularity in an attempt to save the day for his party. The result demonstrates that his hold upon the people, whatever it may be, was utterly inadequate to change their determination to put another party in power at Albany.

The best that we can hope for Mr. Dix is that he will be as good a Governor as the Republican who was last elected to fill that position. He succeeds, after a brief interval, one of the state's greatest executives. The comparison which will inevitably be made is one from which the ablest and most self-confident might naturally shrink. On the other hand, however, the example of Hughes is one that should inspire and stimulate his successor. Above all he will need that rigorous regard for a high standard of political morals which characterized Mr. Hughes to carry him safely and honorably through the temptations which will beset him, surrounded as he will be by Tammany influences dominating his party and his associates in office just elected. If he is a wise, courageous and efficient Governor, as we sincerely hope he will prove to be, he will have no more cordial supporter than The Tribune.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Democratic victories were the rule yesterday in the controlling states east of the Mississippi River. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois followed New York's example in disciplining the party in power. The extent of the upset shows that the same motive of dissatisfaction operated everywhere over this territory. The Democratic campaigns were scattering in character, and were made chiefly on local issues, but the voters took their own counsel and used the Democratic nominees as clubs with which to assail Republicanism, apparently on general principles.

Massachusetts elected Mr. Foss Governor, although he owed his nomination to the "strong arm" methods of the Boston Democracy, just as New York elected Mr. Dix in spite of his associations with Mr. Murphy. New Jersey and Connecticut chose Democratic Governors not affiliated with the party organizations in those states and owing no obligations to Democratic bosses. Ohio re-elected Governor Harmon on his record in office, and thus put him in line for the next Democratic Presidential nomination. Indiana remained Democratic, although the campaign there was one of personalities, not issues, and Illinois sought to rebuke bipartisan corruption by lending a hand to the weaker, though more corrupt, party. Local conditions differed widely, but practically the same result was reached in all those states. It was probably due to a feeling that the Republican party had been too long uninterruptedly in power. There comes at intervals a year when a majority of the people think, or imagine, that they want a change of government. When such a year arrives that feeling is translated, reasonably or unreasonably, into votes, and the change occurs. Defeat will not cripple the Republican party. On the contrary, it will do good by giving a freer hand to those who have been conscientiously trying to make the Republican organization more representative and more progressive.

CAUSE AND EFFECT IN NEW JERSEY.

The election of a Democratic Governor in New Jersey for the first time in eighteen years is due in part to general causes which were potent in other normally Republican states, such as Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Ohio. It was due in part also to the exceptionally engaging personality of the Democratic candidate and the interesting novelty of having an eminent university president, scholar and historian seeking popular suffrages for a high political office. The circumstances of his nomination and the influences which lay behind him were largely overlooked, and regard was had for only the man of spotless integrity, of fine scholarship, of attractive oratory and of high ideals.

Without indulging in recriminations which would be profitless, it needs to be said that this result was also in a measure due to the attitude of various self-constituted leaders of the Republican party and the manner in which they dealt with the platform pledges. Those pledges were, as we have shown, largely fulfilled, to the immense benefit of the state, but that was done in an apparently reluctant and grudging manner, under the repeated urgings of the Governor. In New Jersey Governor Fort had to do a work similar to that of Governor Hughes in New York, making appeals to the Legislature to perform its duty and to the people to constrain the Legislature to do their bidding, so that when valuable reform measures were passed they had the appearance of being enacted in spite of the party leaders. There is no doubt that the unfortunate impression thus created cost the Republican party many votes.

The net result is that one of the best candidates ever nominated by the Republicans has been undeservedly defeated and that one of the best ever nominated by the Democrats has been elected partly because of his own undisputed merits, but not at all because of any merits or deserts of his party. We have no doubt that it is Mr. Wilson's sincere and resolute intention to give the state a progressive, enlightened and efficient administration. To do so, however, he will have to renounce the influences of his nominators and backers and appeal to the public, and largely to the very party which opposed him, for moral support against the party which elected him to office.

SUPERFLUOUS NAVY YARDS.

Secretary Meyer's plans for systematizing administration in the navy naturally include a reduction in the number of navy yards and naval stations. In a speech which he made at San Francisco recently the Secretary is reported as saying:

I have inspected all the navy yards on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to South Carolina, and I must say that we have too many navy yards on that side of the country. Half of them should be abolished, and will be, if Washington will support me.

Mr. Meyer congratulated the people of the Pacific Coast on having only two big navy yards, at San Francisco and at Bremerton, each capable of housing and caring for a modern fleet. It might be inferred from that remark that the Secretary would gladly see the six yards on the Atlantic Coast reduced to two. But much the larger half of the navy is stationed in Atlantic waters, and three rather than two yards would be needed for construction and repairs. It is evident that with the enormous growth in the size of battleships fewer yards with larger facilities are to be preferred to more numerous smaller yards of varying capacities. It is poor economy to maintain a moderate sized yard at Boston and a smaller one at Portsmouth, N. H., about fifty miles away. Similarly, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk are too near together to warrant the establishment of a modern yard at each of these ports. Charleston, S. C., is a good site for a yard, but it suffers from a lack of high class labor. If the New York and Philadelphia and the Norfolk and Charleston yards were to be consolidated better results could undoubtedly be accomplished at a smaller cost.

The difficulty with the consolidation plan is that local interests will bitterly oppose the abandonment of any existing yard or station. The larger good of the service seldom appeals to a legislator intent on keeping the old flag flying in a home seaport. Political considerations clash with economical ones, and the multiplication of yards and stations is likely to be defended on the ground that interest in the navy is broadened by quartering it in as many different localities as possible. The navy should be operated, however, on a business rather than a political basis, and Mr. Meyer's plan will eventually prevail on its own merit, favored also happily by the fact that the larger battleships become, the narrower will be the choice between ports capable of floating them and accommodating them in time of distress or accident.

A TRIUMPH OF LIFE OVER DEATH.

Two striking reminders of the immense value of medical research, and of that precise form of medical research which many, through ignorance or fanatical prejudice, have taken to condemning as useless and inhuman, come simultaneously to hand. One is in an address by Lord Cromer, than whom there is no more thoughtful and judicious authority. Quoting statistics provided by Colonel Bannerman, the eminent Indian bacteriologist, he said that in an Indian district with a population of 827,000 some four months before the bubonic plague appeared 187,600 persons were inoculated against that disease and 640,000 were left without inoculation. The disease came, with the result that only 314 deaths occurred among those who had been inoculated, while among the uninoculated there were 29,723 deaths. Thus the inoculation saved the lives of 8,000 persons, and through lack of it 28,600 lives were sacrificed. Among those who profited by medical research only one in 595 perished, while among those not thus protected one in every 22 fell a victim to the plague.

The other reminder comes from one of the foremost American authorities, Dr. W. C. Gorgas, in a report on the death rates of the city of Panama, of the Canal Zone, and of the canal employes. These rates, or the number of deaths yearly among a thousand persons, have been as follows since the American occupation of the isthmus:

Year.	Panama.	Canal Zone.	Employes.
1905	65.82	49.94	25.86
1906	44.75	48.37	41.73
1907	34.45	33.63	28.74
1908	34.83	24.83	13.01
1909	25.44	18.19	10.64

Thus there were saved last year through the results of medical research 1,600 lives in Panama City, 4,291 in the Canal Zone and 752 among our canal employes. Dr. Gorgas adds, with justifiable pride, that since 1905 there has been no case of either yellow fever or bubonic plague on the isthmus, and that the number of hospital cases of malaria among canal employes has been reduced from the appalling total of 821 to the thousand to only 215 to the thousand.

In view of such indisputable circumstances as these, examples of which might be indefinitely multiplied, Lord Cromer pertinently asks if any one would venture to balance these multitudes of precious human lives against the scores or hundreds—we might add even the thousands—of rats and guinea pigs which had to be sacrificed in order to procure the knowledge which gave immunity from disease. "At how many rabbits or guinea pigs," he quoted an American as incisively demanding, "do you value your wife, or your husband, or your child?" We are inclined to think that when the final history of these times is written, no other achievement of human industry, patience, daring or genius will outrank in grateful estimation that of medical research, and especially of bacteriological research, from the first essays of Louis Pasteur forward.

Dix!
By Hicks!

We have met the enemy and we are theirs.

The Hon. Champ Clark can put his team of mules in training for the triumphal drive down Pennsylvania avenue. His real troubles as a mule driver will begin, however, after he is installed as Speaker of the House of Representatives and is compelled to crack his whip over a majority incapable of discipline or unity of action.

Mr. Dix will get the glory out of it. Murphy expects to get the dividends.

Well, anyway, some of our nervous neighbors may now be able to quit seeing things o' nights, and the tawdry, straw-stuffed effigies of a Man on Horseback may be thrown upon the rubbish heap along with the pumpkin shells of Halloween.

One upset doesn't make a revolution.

Now, in the words of the Gilbertian maidens, "let us talk about the weather!" We said yesterday that there was some doubt in advance as to whether it would be a "tidal wave" or a "flareback." There is no doubt, after the event. It was both, with the additions of cyclone and anti-cyclone, simoom, monsoon, white squall, blizzard and sundry other playful eccentricities of meteorological waywardness. But it was all in the day's work.

Wonder if "Uncle Joe" feels like a brand plucked from the burning?

For the partial absence of election right bonfires in the streets many thanks. Another year the suppression ought to be complete.

Our neighbor "The Sun" will pardon us, perhaps, if we call attention to its practical confession of error with respect to Judge Baldwin, Mr. Roosevelt and The Tribune. It ceases its attempt to show that Judge Baldwin's dictum about the unconstitutionality of the law forbidding railroad employes to contract away their rights to compensation for injuries did not mean what The Tribune said it meant, and now tries to draw a herring over the trail by quoting a Tribune editorial of 1905 on another subject. There is, however, a vast difference between saying that a voluntary association of individuals must respect the legal right of other individuals to work on terms which suit them and saying that the police power of the state may not be used to protect its citizens from contracts inimical to public welfare. It was just such contracts as Judge John Clinton Gray has declared to be inimical to public welfare that Judge Baldwin said the federal law could not forbid.

If any man attempts to clip the Tiger's claws, shoot him on the spot.

Now that Judge Morris, of the United States District Court at Baltimore, has declared unconstitutional a law excluding negroes from the ballot in municipal elections in Annapolis, there is some anxiety in the South lest the Supreme Court, to which the case is to be carried, in deciding it should also overthrow the existing disfranchisement laws. We wish we could believe that there is danger of this. The Supreme Court has so often dodged this issue that when the Maryland case comes before it the judges will doubtless find a way of deciding the question before them in the narrowest possible limits.—The New York Evening Post.

What! What! Supreme Court justices dodgers! How indecent! That's worse than fossilized. Honest and courageous men may be set in outworn opinions, but they do not dodge plain duty. An apology is manifestly due to the court.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Gaby Deslys, the young actress whose name has been coupled frequently with that of the deposed boy king of Portugal," says a Paris letter, "must be a remarkable person, if she is like her picture. This has been published over and over again since the Portuguese kingdom fell, and shows her as being short and slender, tall and stout, graceful and awkward, dark and fair, with a Greek and with an Oriental face, strikingly beautiful and painfully plain. In all of the pictures the maker has endeavored to present a graceful figure, in which some of them have succeeded only indifferently. The collection is interesting, as showing what inventive genius, coupled with the art of portraiture, can accomplish."

Musical Hostess—They tell me, captain, that you fairly dote on Wagner.

Baseball Enthusiast—All a mistake, madam. I'm a Philadelphian.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A movement against immorality in art has been begun by the Italian Minister of the Interior, accompanied by the usual ill advised suppression of some of the nation's literary classics. This mistake of the minister's subordinates led the Milanese paper, "Giovane Italia," which opposes the movement, to advise him sarcastically not to overlook the Bible and Lucian. The government's answer to this time worn international pleasantry was the confiscation of the issue of the paper containing the article and its prosecution for offence against public morals.

Blobbs—Does Scribbler ever display any of the eccentricities of genius?

Slobbs—Yes, he occasionally pays back some of the money he borrows.—Philadelphia Record.

Connecticut expects to see unveiled in the capitol some time in the coming winter a memorial to United States Senator Orville H. Platt. It is an oval bass-relief in bronze representing the Senator seated at his desk.

"That man looks perfectly contented."

"He ought to be. He has his winter flannels broken in and eight tons of coal in the cellar."—Detroit Free Press.

"When Frau Lili Wach, the wife of Professor Wach, of Leipsic, died at Innsbruck last week," says the Vienna "Wochblatt," "there passed away the last of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy's children. She was the youngest of five, and was born to the composer and Cécile Jeanrenaud, his wife, in 1845, two years before the untimely death of her father. She was the custodian of the Mendelssohn family archives and her home in Leipsic was one of the literary and musical centres of Germany."

"I ain't seen no 'possums comin' in yit," said Brother Dickey. "Does you reckon de meat trust hez got 'um?"

"No doubt of it."

"Lawd save us! An' ter think dat de 'riginal intention er de 'possum wuz ter pacify de cullud race!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Kansas farmers are wasting hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of good land, according to J. B. Koontz, general freight agent of the Santa Fe. Along the line of his road, Mr. Koontz says, there are 25,000 acres of land covered with useless straw stacks. Mr. Koontz figures that if the ground occupied by the straw was sown to wheat every year, the yield on a fifteen-bushel average would be 375,000 bushels. At 90 cents a bushel the crop from the stack area alone would bring $337,500. This sum, Mr. Koontz says, is lost annually by the farmers in the limited territory in which the estimate is made. However, the farmers are waking up to the loss. Experiments lately have been made in the preparation of straw for fuel by pressing it into blocks. These experiments have shown encouraging results, and it is likely that they will be successful.

The Teacher—Willie, can you tell me what steam is?

Willie—Sure! It's water gone crazy with the heat.—Chicago Tribune.

Everywhere in Europe the failure of the wine crop is leading to higher prices. The association of Austrian merchants has announced an advance amounting in the case of some vintages to 30 per cent. The city fathers of Bremen, on the other hand, have just vetoed a proposal to raise the price of wines sold at retail in the famous Bremer Rathskeller.

"Baseball is such a curious game," observed the puzzled foreigner. "When that man they call the umpire said 'Safe!' he became at once in great personal danger."—Chicago Tribune.

THE EXPRESS STRIKE

Believes Justice Is on the Side of the Drivers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The sympathy of the public should be on the side of the striking expressmen in their struggle with their employers. Men who have to work as they do, from twelve to fifteen hours a day, at wages varying from $40 to $75 a month (but in most instances far below the latter figure), have a just grievance, for which they have a right to seek redress.

The companies discourage the formation of a union among them and decline to treat with union representatives. Of course they do. They have been able to keep up the present iniquitous scale of hours and wages because the men had no union. They render the formation of a union necessary, and then hope by raising the cry of "closed shop" to escape once more the necessity of facing frankly the problem of treating their employes fairly.

Upon the companies rests also the responsibility for danger to life and limb resulting from the reckless speed with which the great express wagons (more dangerous than automobiles) are sent speeding up our avenues at sundown and in the early evening, since they are in charge of drivers worn out by the long day and anxious to earn their night's rest.

J. K. PAULDING.

New York, Nov. 5, 1910.

THE MAYOR AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I hope the people of New York will not fail to take a square look at the performance of their Mayor in connection with the express strike. This morning's papers indicate that he has thrown up his hands, saying that he could do nothing more toward settling the strike and that "matters must take their course."

Inasmuch as all that he did toward "settling the strike" was to call the police off the wagons, leaving them unprotected and then summon the companies' representatives to his office to consider a number of unjust and impossible demands on the parts of walking delegates, I have no doubt whatever that the strikers will read a permission or suggestion to "go as far as you like" between the lines of the Mayor's statement that "matters must now take their course."

The people of this city have the right to inquire definitely where their Mayor really stands on the question of peace and good order.

W. C. T.

Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1910.

ENJOYS "THE BUSY MAN."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When I first saw the "Busy Man's" page in The Sunday Tribune I took it for a joke, but let me assure you it is all right.

S. L. SINCLAIR.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, Nov. 1, 1910.

THE EMBATTLED AVERYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the letter of General George B. Loud, recently published in The Tribune, while heartily congratulating him on the splendid record of those of his name who are mentioned, especially that family of six who served in the Revolution, and which Mr. Loud claims to have been the largest number furnished by any one family in that war, I feel impelled in the interest of historical accuracy to inquire if he has not overlooked the famous record of the Avery family, of whom nine perished in the massacre of Fort Griswold on September 6, 1781.

Their names as given by the Rev. N. H. Burnham in his pamphlet "The Battle of Groton Heights" were as follows: Captain Elijah Avery, Captain Elisha Avery, Lieutenant Ebenezer Avery, Ensign Daniel Avery, Sergeant Christopher Avery, Sergeant Jasper Avery, Sergeant Solomon Avery, Private David Avery and Private Thomas Avery.

I venture to say that John D. Rockefeller, who does not forget his Avery ancestry, could easily confirm the above record, to which I doubt if a parallel can be found in all history. At least I know of none, and I hope to be pardoned for feeling some pride in having the name of Catherine Avery, of Groton, in my own family line.

LUCIUS F. SPENCER.

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 4, 1910.

AGAIN REGARDING DOGMA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I note in The Tribune the Rev. J. W. Jordan's letter on "The Utility of Dogma" in reply to my letter headed "Tomfoolery of Dogma."

My article said nothing about "the futility" of dogmas. I agree that dogma is necessary, but it should be reasonable dogma, it should be dogma that changes with advances in knowledge, and unless it is essential dogma no one should be required to believe it.

I wrote the letter, however, to emphasize the fact that while the churches are disputing about irrelevant dogmas social justice and righteousness are crying in our streets for attention. The reverend gentleman says:

"The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States has handed down to the presbyteries an overture to be voted upon, which, if passed, will make it unlawful ecclesiastically to circulate letters and circulars unofficially for the purpose of influencing votes in the church courts. If it passes it is to be hoped we shall be free from having such letters as Mr. Hall's thrust into the hands of serious minded and thinking men."

But it is to be hoped that the Church has learned at last that neither free thought nor free expression can be stifled by any such feather duster censorship as that.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Nov. 2, 1910.

NATION'S NAVAL ARMAMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When the Civil War ended we had a national debt of more than $3,000,000,000. At once we bent our energies toward the reduction of our enormous obligations. In the course of years about $2,000,000,000 was paid. But now for a long time the debt has remained stationary at about $1,000,000,000.

One reason for our inability to reduce our indebtedness is the enormous annual army and navy expenditures. Sixteen magnificent battleships are now parading the Atlantic Oceon in a group, and Secretary Meyer, it is stated, will ask Congress for two more battleships and six torpedo boat destroyers at the coming session.

Would it make any difference to the security of this country if only one, or if even not one, battleship were ordered?

England and the United States can soon celebrate an unbroken century of peace between themselves. Japan, by every evidence, is our friend, and in her poverty from the Russian War would not think of entering on a conflict with so rich and powerful a nation as the United States. Arbitration treaties are multiplying, and when the sky of peace is clear, when a general international court of arbitral justice is in sight and all the signs point to a settlement of national differences, not by arms, but by conference and the principles of justice, must we go on forever in the old track of elaborate war preparation?

All signs point to peace and rebuke the madness of waste of resources needed for the upbuilding of a peaceful nation. We argue not for an entire cessation from war preparation, but for a diminution in proportion to the prospects of unbroken peace.

N. I. M. BOGERT.

Metuchen, N. J., Nov. 7, 1910.

APPRECIATES ACCURATE NEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I thank you in the name of the women suffragists for the courteous and truthful account published in The Sunday Tribune of the meeting held in Union Square by the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women?

We are used to enduring patiently false and misleading accounts of suffrage meetings, comforting ourselves with the thought that no one nowadays believes anything he sees in the papers, and so it is a pleasure to read for once a truthful and polite report.

That women suffragists, speaking from trucks and automobiles, could hold the earnest, respectful attention of five separate crowds of about 300 each, mostly men, and all decent, respectable citizens, is certainly quite a large sized straw which shows which way the wind is blowing.

ELIZABETH S. ROGERS.

New York, Nov. 6, 1910.

A CONVENIENT WEATHER BUREAU.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

Sir: I have read The Tribune since I was nine—which means for sixty-one years—and noticed your comment last Saturday on the work of the Weather Bureau. Why! bless your heart, you ought to have seen my hens last week—all of them flew up on roosts and oiled their feathers—sure sign—and on top of the "fair" weather prediction came the worst storm since March last. Consult the hens!

THOMAS V. JOHNSON.

Madison, N. J., Nov. 7, 1910.

NO MORE CENSUS RECOUNTS

Director Durand Makes a Final Announcement.

Washington, Nov. 8.—No more re-enumerations of populations will be made in connection with the Thirteenth Census unless on account of fraud. This announcement was made to-day by Director Durand of the Census Bureau. He was speaking of the demand of Baltimore for a recount, but the statement was made as of general as well as of special application.

"I shall not make a recount in Baltimore," he said. "A recount at this time would mean the delay of the announcement of the total population of the United States, and we simply must have the aggregate figures by the time Congress meets in December. If we should grant the demand of Baltimore we soon would have similar demands from other cities, and would be engaged in a general re-enumeration when we ought to be giving the world the information derived through our efforts last April."

TREASURES FOR NEW YORK'S ZOO.

From Daily Consular Reports.

Professor C. William Beebe, curator of ornithology, New York Zoological Park, who has been in the Far East in search of pheasants, has met with success by securing a complete collection of fine specimens. Consul General James T. Du Bois writes from Singapore that in Borneo the curator secured specimens of all the pheasants, obtaining eleven live birds. Exhaustive studies, photographs and paintings were made of the birds in their native haunts. Professor Beebe is now in Java, where he expects to secure a fine lot of specimens.

A PRIZE WINNER.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

A dog that carried in smuggled goods across the Mexican boundary has been spared to be shown in a dog show. If he had been taken to a New York dog show he would probably have brought a fabulous price from the ultra rich.

ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE CRIME.

From The Lewiston Journal.

If the number of deer shot and recorded by wardens at railroad stations drop off for 1910 it probably will be because motorists take game away with them, it is claimed.

THEY ALWAYS HAVE PORTERS.

From The Dayton Journal.

Those millionaires who were held up by train bandits in their private car know that even private cars cannot keep their occupants from unpleasant annoyances.

People and Social Incidents

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Wickersham, wife of the Attorney General, entertained at luncheon to-day in compliment to Miss Helen Taft. Invited to meet her were Countess Luise-Alexandra von Bernstorff, daughter of the German Ambassador, and Countess von Bernstorff; Miss Hildegard Nagel, daughter of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Nagel; Miss Yvonne Townsend, Miss Mary Carlisle, Miss Ruth Pilling, Miss Gladys Hinckley, Mrs. Spencer Cosby and Mrs. Albert Akin, of New York, the daughter of the Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Italian Ambassador and Marchesa Cusani Confalinieri, accompanied by their two children, the daughter a debutante of this season, have returned to the embassy.

Mr. Skybak, secretary of the Norwegian legation, who has been promoted to counsellor of the legation in Berlin, will be succeeded here by Mr. Aubert, now secretary of the Norwegian legation in Paris.

The German Counsellor and Countess von Wede have returned to the capital after a short visit in Buffalo.

The French Naval Attaché and Viscountess Benoist D'Azy, who are now in Canada, have taken a house at the Highlands for the season, and will return here by the middle of the month.

The Chilian Minister and Senora de Cruz have arrived at the legation, after spending some months in their own country.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 8.—Members of the diplomatic corps and official and resident society gathered at the New National this afternoon for the Boston Symphony concert. Mrs. Taft occupied a box, and had with her Mrs. MacVeagh, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury; Mrs. A. Garrison McClintock, of New York and Washington, and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver. Mrs. Leiter had in her box General and Mrs. Ernst, Dr. and Mrs. Buckner M. Randolph and Mrs. Norman Williams. Mrs. Robert R. Hitt entertained Mrs. William J. Boardman and Miss Boardman, and among others at the concert were Mrs. Philander C. Knox, the German Ambassador and Countess von Bernstorff and the Netherlands Minister and Mme. Loudon.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles Russell Train will entertain a party of young people at luncheon on board the Sylph on November 15, with Miss Helen Taft as the guest of honor.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, who are now in New York, will return here to-morrow. They will be accompanied by the latter's mother, Mrs. John D. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley arrived here to-day and will remain until Thursday, when they will go to North Carolina for two weeks. They will then return to Washington for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno will arrive here at the end of this week, to open their house for the season.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Frances Gordon Alexander, who is to be married to Allen Gouverneur Wellman on November 21 in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, will give a dinner for her bridesmaids at the Hotel Gotham on November 18 and Mr. Wellman will give his farewell bachelor dinner on the same evening. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander will give a dinner for the entire bridal party on November 17 at her house, in West 58th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Ulman, who spent the summer at Islip, Long Island, have returned to town and are at their house, in East 82d street, for the winter.

Mrs. Robert Taylor Varnum will give a luncheon on November 28 at Sherry's for her cousin, Miss Cornelia Clifford Brown, daughter of Mrs. Pierre Crosby Waring.

Mrs. John Crosby Brown and Miss Brown will return to town from Orange, N. J., early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Orvis have taken apartments at the Plaza for the winter.

Mrs. Gustav Amsinck has arrived in town and is staying at the Hotel Gotham for a short time before moving into her house.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will open her house, in Park avenue at the end of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Grand d'Hauteville arrived in town yesterday from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and Miss May Weatherbee have returned from Hot Springs, Va.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Frederick Neilson, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, has returned to New York.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, after voting here, returned to New York late to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are expected next week to make an inspection of their estate after their visit abroad.

Edward J. Berwind, after making an inspection of his estate, has returned to New York.

Barclay Warburton, after a visit with Reginald C. Vanderbilt, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Glyn and Miss Dorothea Kane will close their season to-morrow.

Stuyvesant Le Roy, who has been suffering with typhoid fever, was able to leave to-day for Aiken, S. C., where he will remain for a part of the winter.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Herrick closed their Newport season to-day.

MANY RIDERS FOLLOW PACK

Meadow Brook Run Results in Excellent Sport.

Meadow Brook, Long Island, Nov. 8 (Special).—The damp ground made trailing easy this morning, and a large number of the members of the Meadow Brook Club had a good ride after the a