Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Fabio Romani.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:20—The Girl in the Taxi.
BELASCO—8:30—The Concert.
BIJOU—8:20—The Other Fellow.
BROADWAY—8:25—Judy Forgot.
CASINO—8:15—He Came from Milwaukee.
CIRCLE—8:15—Alias Jimmy Valentine.
CITY—8:15—The Lily.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—8:30—The Cub.
CRITERION—8:20—The Commuters.
DALY'S—8:30—Baby Mine.
EMPIRE—8:15—Smith.
GAIETY—8:25—Get Rich Quick Wallingford.
GARRICK—8:20—Raffles.
GLOBE—8:20—The Bachelor Belles.
HACKETT—2:15—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—Maria Stuart.
JOE WEBER'S—8:15—Alma, Where Do You Live?
KNICKERBOCKER—8—The Scarlet Pimpernel.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Country Boy.
LYCEUM—8:20—Electricity.
LYRIC—8:15—Madame Troubadour.
MAJESTIC—8:20—The Blue Bird.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hans the Flute Player.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—8:30—The Gamblers.
NAZIMOVA'S—8:30—Mr. Preedy and the Countess.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Madame Sherry.
NEW THEATRE—2:30—Symphony Concert—8:30—The Merry Wives of Windsor.
NEW YORK—8:15—Naughty Marietta.
REPUBLIC—8:15—Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Ice Skating.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Getting a Polish.
WEST END—8:15—A Man's World.

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New-York Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 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 correspondent of The Tribune in London says an official announcement has been made that the conference between representatives of the government and the opposition on the House of Lords veto power has failed. ═══ The conference of American and Canadian reciprocity commissioners adjourned in Ottawa to meet again in Washington in January; both sides express the belief that a treaty will result. ═══ Several villages in Eastern France have been inundated by rivers overflowing their banks. ═══ Emperor William and other members of the German imperial family attended the opening lectures of Professor Hugo Muensterberg, of Harvard, and C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, at the University of Berlin. ═══ An agreement was signed in London by which English, French and German banks will participate in the loan of $50,000,000 which an American syndicate will make to China; the Deutsche Bank of Berlin is at the head of a syndicate which will take the Turkish loan of about $31,500,000. ═══ A dispatch from Winnipeg says great anxiety is felt for two hundred fishermen who are returning from the northern fishing stations on Lake Winnipeg on the steamer Wolverine, which has not been heard from in ten days. ═══ The elections in Porto Rico resulted in a victory for the Unionists over the Republicans.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the cruiser Tennessee for a four days' inspection of Panama Canal conditions. ═══ Governor-elect John A. Dix said at McKeever, N. Y., where he is resting, that he would devote his whole time to the governorship. ═══ Secretary MacVeagh, it was announced at Washington, had decided to cut the estimates for the Treasury Department to the lowest possible figure. ═══ It was denied at Washington that Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, was soon to undergo an operation; his condition was reported as unchanged. ═══ It was announced that the monitor Puritan, which cost $1,500,000 ten years ago, would be blown up by submarine mines in Norfolk Harbor next Tuesday, to test the resisting power of armor plate. ═══ It was said at Albany that the minor candidates on the Republican state ticket were probably defeated. ═══ A State House employe shot and killed two men in the Suffolk County courthouse in Boston; he was prevented from committing suicide. ═══ According to a Washington announcement the largest area ever watered in Salt River Valley, 131,364 acres, was irrigated by the reclamation service this year.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ A settlement of the express strike was arranged between the Mayor and representatives of the drivers; the day in the mean while continued to be marked with acts of violence. ═══ The Democratic leaders planned to make radical changes in the Public Service Commission. ═══ The monthly statement of the United States Steel Corporation showed the smallest tonnage of unfilled orders ever before on its books. ═══ A woman who obtained thousands through fraudulent accident suits pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. ═══ The entire detective bureau awaited with trembling a rumored shake-up. ═══ Women suffragists held a mass meeting in Cooper Union to celebrate the victory of their party in Washington State. ═══ Frederick Townsend Martin, returning from Europe, defended his book on the idle rich.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Clearing and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 46.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The insurgent Republicans will clearly hold the balance of power in the new Senate, if that adjective may be applied to a continuous body. With Montana still in some doubt and with some question existing in regard to the Republicanism of the Delaware Legislature, it is still reasonable to assume that the total Republican membership of the upper house will not exceed fifty. That number, some holdovers and some newly elected, will include fourteen avowed insurgents, so that on every question at issue between the Republicans and the Democrats the balance of power will rest with the insurgents. The possibilities of such a situation are great and interesting.

The Democrats, who have made their campaign on the charge that the tariff, and therefore the Republicans, are responsible for the increased cost of living, can hardly avoid the responsibility of putting a tariff bill through the House, which they will control. Should they do so, how will the measure be received by the insurgent Senators? Will they vote with their Republican colleagues against such a measure as a Democratic House is likely to frame, or will they join with the Democrats in the Senate in an effort to force some measure of radical revision?

Representative Champ Clark, who expects to be Speaker of the next House, has already announced that the first work to which his party will devote its attention will be tariff revision. Senator Cummins, on the other hand, took occasion during the campaign just closed to declare that a Republican tariff bill must be better than any tariff measure emanating from the Democrats because the Republicans are sound in the theory of protection, while the Democrats are not.

What sort of financial legislation is to be expected from a Democratic House and a Senate in which the insurgents hold the balance of power? It requires no long memory to recall that if the Democrats and the insurgents had had their way in the present Congress the postal savings bank bill would have been so framed as, in the opinion of many able financiers, to tie up the assets of the new federal bank in state and other local institutions to an extent which would have jeoparded the credit of the federal government. Certain of the insurgents, whose financial views closely approximate those held by their predecessors, the Populists, will doubtless perceive in the necessity for action on the report of the Monetary Commission an opportunity to revive the old federal warehouse idea, and issues of greenbacks based on wheat stored in Western elevators and cotton in Southern warehouses may be seriously debated by the next Congress.

Irrigation of Western and Southern swamp lands at the expense of the federal treasury is likely to appeal with compelling force both to insurgents and Democrats, especially to the latter, who will perceive in the chance to secure large federal expenditures in their territory an alluring opportunity to make up for the fourteen lean years since last they held a key to the national treasury.

There is almost no limit to the vagaries which may emanate from a Congress in which the Democrats control the House and the insurgents hold the balance of power in the Senate. It is entirely probable that before the summer of 1912 the country will have occasion more than once devoutly to thank Providence for the presence in the White House of a man of sound views, judicial temperament and abundant force of character to affix the stamp of his disapproval wherever it is needed.

MORE VIRTUE.

It is good news to the state that Mr. Charles F. Murphy is going to make no recommendations of candidates for appointment to Governor-elect Dix. It is perfectly consistent, moreover, with what is known of his character since he ceased to be a boss and became a leader. Through the exercise of self-restraint in the case of Mayor Gaynor he has apparently become so enamoured of "political ideals and virtue" that he will never resume his old practice of patronage broking and "working for his own pocket all the time." We hope so.

We know, of course, now that Murphy did not boss that convention in Rochester. Everybody knows it, for have not sixty-five thousand more people said so than could be found to deny it? His devotion to "political ideals and virtue" prevented him from bossing it, just as it also prevents him from handling the patronage of Mr. Dix. What we wonder about, however, is how that unbossed convention came to nominate Sohmer, Kennedy and some of the others. Probably it was because Mr. Murphy has not yet raised the whole Democratic party up to his standard of "political ideals and virtue." What a trial it must have been to stand by, keeping his hands off, and see those unregenerate delegates with no regard for "political ideals and virtue" name Sohmer, Kennedy and the rest of them! What a conflict of moral impulses raged within him! How was he torn in the conflict of duties! On the one hand, "political ideals and virtue" forbade him to interfere as a boss with what the convention was doing. On the other, political ideals and virtue made his moral gorge rise at the kind of ticket the unbossed convention was nominating.

Such idealism in politics plainly has its disadvantages. We should like to have had the political idealist and exemplar of virtue keep his hands off when Mr. Dix was being named but put his hands on hard when the delegates were going to couple a lot of discreditables on the ticket with him. Similarly we applaud him when he bravely declines to interfere with the distribution of offices. But we would that his morality were less inflexible and that he would be the boss again for a moment and prevent the state Senate from electing the insufferable Grady as its leader. Again, we fear, his political ideals and virtue will stand in the way.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN THE EAST.

One of the most interesting features of the German loan to Turkey is seen in the pains which have been taken to emphasize the non-political character of the transaction. The German press, particularly the "inspired" portion of it, has strongly protested that there was no thought of rivalry with France. In fact, Germany would have been better pleased had France made the loan. The German and Austrian bankers—for the loan appears to be the concern of those two if not of all three powers in the Triple Alliance—have never thought of imposing any conditions in any way connected with politics. Both the "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" have declared that what would suit German bankers and their government best would be for Germany to advance whatever amount is immediately needed, and then for France later to make up the bulk of the loan. They could not possibly want the French market to be closed to Turkey.

To the same end there are expositions of the magnitude of the purely financial and commercial interests which Germany has in the Turkish Empire, and these are doubtless true. The German railroad enterprises in Anatolia and Mesopotamia are well known to the world, and they, of course, involve other extended interests. Germany has set out to develop the land transportation of Turkey in Asia, and in connection therewith to develop mercantile commerce on the Persian Gulf, without which a railroad down the Euphrates Valley would be deprived of half its value. There has been no secret about these things, and there can be no reasonable or legitimate objection to them. The door was open in Asiatic Turkey, and Germany entered in. There is no proof that she did so with any ulterior motives. Commercial expansion is an adequate explanation of her course.

At the same time, and in the face of all the denials of political motives and considerations which are now both plausibly and we may believe sincerely put forth, it is inevitable that the development of commercial and financial interests will cause an increase of political interest and influence, and that the granting of this loan by Germany and her partner in the Triple Alliance will tend strongly in the same direction. We are told that the Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey, which exerts so powerful an influence over the government of that country, has been seriously discussing the relationship of Turkey to the Triple Alliance. We must expect, therefore, that German or Dreibund influence in the East will be enhanced, with a possibility of its being extended to include Persia as well as Turkey in Asia. The loan, whether intentionally or not, will prove another step in the advance of German world politics.

EXIT W. J. BRYAN.

The 1910 elections have played havoc with William J. Bryan's pretensions as a Democratic leader. The Democratic party has won its greatest victory since 1892 without help from him. On the contrary, by his repudiation of the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for Governor in Nebraska he put himself in the position of checking the Democratic sweep by helping to turn Nebraska back into the Republican column. By becoming a bolter in a year when Democratic successes were general he has permitted the Democratic leaders and masses to think that they can win without him—an opinion which he had done his best to discourage since he first became a candidate for the Presidency.

Another error which Mr. Bryan committed in the campaign just ended further disqualified him from claiming credit for Tuesday's decisive Democratic victories. He did not take the trouble to conceal his hostility to Governor Harmon of Ohio, who has just been re-elected under circumstances which seem to many to make him the party's most eligible nominee for the Presidency in 1912. He tried to embarrass the Governor by insisting that the Ohio Democrats should name a candidate for the United States Senate at their last state convention. Mr. Harmon did not want to tie his fortunes up with those of a Senatorial nominee, and the convention refused to make a nomination. For that failure Mr. Bryan censured Mr. Harmon severely. The latter now has the right of way in the party, and he will naturally not seek his critic's support. Nor is Mr. Bryan in touch with the other Democrats brought to the front by Tuesday's elections—Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey, John A. Dix in this state, Judge Baldwin in Connecticut and Representative Foss in Massachusetts. If he wants to figure as a Warwick in the next Democratic National Convention he will have to try to swing the radical Western vote to Governor Marshall of Indiana or to Mayor Gaynor.

Everything points now to a renewal within the Democratic party of the old coalition between the South and the states east of the Mississippi. The West, which remains very largely Republican, will be ignored. The Southern politicians are tired of Mr. Bryan's domination and would welcome a return to the alignment which held good from 1868 to 1896, and which was revived a little prematurely in 1904, when Alton B. Parker was nominated for President. Were such a balance to be struck again Mr. Bryan would be necessarily relegated to the role of a minor party leader.

THE UPPER BERTH.

The announcement that the Pullman company has decided to abide by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission and charge a smaller price for upper than for lower berths will generally be hailed with satisfaction. Should the company in its generosity go so far as to fix the charge for the upper berth at three-fourths that for the lower there would be still further reason for gratification.

To charge the same for the second story shelf with which those who came late were obliged to content themselves as for a first floor reservation has always been unreasonable. The new arrangement will afford more economical accommodation to those compelled to consider the question of expense, and will likewise give larger opportunity to those whose architecture is such that without a derrick the upper berth closely approaches the unattainable.

There is a possibility, of course, that those who are compelled to take an upper berth, either for economic reasons or because they are too late to secure a lower, will be compelled to submit to a larger measure of contumelious scorn from the colored divinities who preside over the affairs of travellers by night; but even that may be, in a measure at least, averted by continuous and loudly uttered protestations at the cruelty of the fate which condemns one to travel up aloft.

For those whose accommodations are circumscribed by lack of opportunity rather than by lack of funds the saving in actual financial outlay which will result from occupancy of the upper berth will at least permit of the purchase of one small measure of liquid consolation at the prevailing prices on Pullman buffet cars, so that considered from every point of view it seems a safe prediction that the travelling public will be happier because the Pullman company has kindly consented to heed the peremptory order of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE PRESIDENT AT PANAMA.

The President's visit to the isthmus will be both interesting and important, though its significance has been regrettably misrepresented. It was unkind to the Panamans and mischievous to the United States to invent and publish the story that American annexation of the isthmian republic was imminent and that relations between Panama and the United States were such that the President's visit was intended to meet an emergency. Surprise and anxiety were thus provoked in Panama without a shadow of real cause, and this government was compelled to make disavowals and to offer reassurances which should never have been made necessary.

Mr. Taft goes to the isthmus to inspect at first hand the great work in which the government is engaged, and for which he is personally responsible, and to encourage the engineers and employes who are so efficiently performing it. It is to the canal that he primarily goes, and for the sake of that vast undertaking that he chiefly makes the trip. But the visit will fittingly include Panama as well as the Canal Zone. For while there are no such serious matters at issue as some sensation-mongers have suggested, the influence of his tactful and authoritative personality will be beneficial. The military administration in the Canal Zone has proved marvellously successful in the work of construction and sanitation and all else within the Canal Zone, but lest military ways should at some time ruffle the susceptibilities of Spanish Americans it may be desirable for the Panamans to be reminded that the United States has a civilian head.

It will not be forgotten, either, that certain peculiar relations have been established by treaty between the two countries which suggest the propriety of the President's visiting that republic when he visits the Canal Zone as a reminder of the protection without domination, of guardianship without meddling and of supervision without conquest which the United States exercises over its neighbor. The interest of the United States requires that Panama shall be incessantly and efficiently safeguarded against both domestic disorder and foreign invasion, but it equally demands that within the bounds of order and security that republic shall enjoy the fullest measure of freedom, independence and sovereignty.

The stay-at-home voters were the extraordinary feature of the state election. Dix received 75,000 fewer votes than Chanler received in 1908, yet the majority for Dix is almost as big as was the majority against Chanler. The stay-at-home element was more than twice as numerous up the state as it was in this city. That tells the story of what became of the old-fashioned Republican majorities above The Bronx.

The time seems to be coming when English and American papers will organize Paris-to-London air trips, as American papers organized century bicycle runs some years ago.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that Tammany Hall is expected to stand back and let its betters from the South first approach the House pie counter.

In spite of reports of organization disaffection, low registration and defeat in the special Congressional election earlier in the year the Republicans of Monroe County gave Stimson a plurality of 5,330, coming within a few votes of the record of Chautauqua, the banner Republican county this year, and reaching their full party majority in any but a Presidential election. If other organizations under "old guard" leadership had acted with equal energy and good faith the result of the election might have been different.

At last Nathan Bay Scott and Albert Jeremiah Beveridge will hold one view in common.

Judge Baldwin intimates that he is really going to bring that threatened suit. He certainly should do so, for three imperative reasons. First, it should be determined whether the declaration that the law forbidding railroad employes to contract away their right to compensation for injuries was unconstitutional meant that it was competent for workmen to make such contracts. Second, all stump speakers should have set before them the limit of safe criticism and interpretation of the acts of candidates for office. Third, Judge Baldwin should redeem his public pledge and promote the gayety of nations.

Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker is said to be out of the race for Senator Depew's seat. Who is Mr. Murphy's second choice?

The adoption by the State of Washington of a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote is the most important gain made by the advocates of equal suffrage in the last fourteen years. Of the four states in which they now possess it, two granted it at a time when the suffragists had made little or no impression on the country at large. Wyoming allowed women to vote under the territorial regime from 1869 to 1890, and made no change in the law after admission to the Union in 1890. Colorado extended the suffrage to women in 1893 and Idaho and Utah in 1896. A long halt has been broken by Washington's action.

Murphy goes away on his regular post-election vacation. This time he will burn his letters.

The Chicago Board of Aldermen will compel the theatres to close on Sundays until the speculators in theatre tickets are eliminated. New York might promise to let the theatres open on Sundays once the speculators were banished.

We venture to predict that Uncle Joe Cannon will look like an insurgent—to the Democrats.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Frau Cosima Wagner was the only woman to receive an honorary doctor's degree at the recent celebration of the centenary of Berlin University. It was bestowed upon her by the philosophical faculty, which conferred the same distinction on Humperdinck. The medical faculty of the institution honored another composer, Max Reger, with the degree of doctor of medicine in recognition of the "comforting and curative" influences of his compositions on the sick.

Davy, aged five, who lived in a modern household, was taken to the Zoo. He watched the camels long and earnestly as they munched huge bunches of grass and then turned to his mother.

"Mother," he remarked, "wouldn't Professor Fletcher be pleased if he could see them chewing all day?"—Youth's Companion.

Major General Frederick D. Grant has issued invitations for the annual commemorative service by the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York and the Military Society of the War of 1812, to take place at Governor's Island on November 13. The exercises this year are "to be in special remembrance of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who for eighteen years, until his decease, was the corps's beloved commandant and successor in membership to Major General John Adams Dix."

Bill—This paper says an effort is being made in France to form a great society for the protection of the big game of the world.

Jill—Well, the big game is all right. What we want is a society for the protection of the umpires.—Yonkers Statesman.

At the Credit Men's dinner which took place recently in this city one of the veterans told this story: "In the reconstruction days a man from a Mississippi Valley town came to our Western house one day. We had sold him before in a small way and he always paid. He had enlarged his business, he told us, and wanted a bigger line than usual, but before making his selections he wanted us to give him references. We expressed surprise at such an unheard of demand, but he said: 'My two brothers-in-law have gone in with me and they're very particular as to whom they do business with.' So we sent him to our banks and he came back, said we were all right, picked out a big line of goods and in sixty days he 'busted.' We couldn't collect a dollar. Two years later I met the man in Cincinnati and told him we had become reconciled to our loss. 'But will you please tell me,' I asked 'why did you want references as to our credit?' 'Well, you see,' he answered, 'I wanted to know if you could stand it.'"

"What made that woman so angry?"
"I happened to step on her train."
"Well?"
"Then I raised my hat politely and said: 'Excuse me, madam, your equilibrator is dragging,' and she lost her temper."—Detroit Free Press.

THINKS IT TRUE, BUT NOT NEW

Nationalism and the Constitution Discussed by Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May I not say in The Tribune something of protest against the use of the term "new nationalism"? The adjective "new" does not correctly apply, for nationalism was the informing spirit which brought about the creation of our nation. It existed in the public heart in a more or less embryonic form as far back as long before the Revolution.

The need of "a more perfect Union" found its culmination in the written Constitution of 1787. No vital additions or changes have been made in that great instrument during the 123 years in which it has been our fundamental written law. Nor do I believe that any future changes will become necessary, for the principles of our system, gradually evolved since 1215 (Magna Charter), not only run in our blood, but are expressed in such wide and general terms as to invite and warrant "constructions" by the Supreme Court adequate to meet every new condition.

No one denies that our nationality is complete and competent for every possible "international emergency."

Nor can I find any less competency in our nationality to cope with any condition in our home affairs affecting the general welfare of the people. Subject to a few constitutional limitations as to some specially enumerated powers of each state, the nation is as paramount in home as in foreign affairs.

"True nationalism" rests upon the doctrine that "we, the people," (not "we, the states"), made the Constitution and made it for the general welfare of the people. This doctrine and the opposed doctrine that the Union is "a mere agency," resting upon a dissoluble "compact" or partnership between the several states, were involved in our Civil War, and that mighty wager of battle finally determined the issue in favor of the national doctrine.

As the years move on the force of evolution operates on law, ethics, religion, physics and all conditions, and also evolves new applications of dormant powers of the nation and its Constitution. The applications may be "new," but the national powers are "old," perhaps sleeping, or latent, but ready to be called forth to meet every new condition, just as the English constitution has always been able to do.

I wish that Mr. Roosevelt and all others who support true nationalism would repudiate the doctrine of their adversaries that the nationalism upon which the Republican party stands is a modern invention, so different from the nationalism of Franklin, Webster, Wilson, Hamilton, Lincoln, Marshall and Chase as to be a harmful innovation.

JOSEPH CULBERTSON CLAYTON.
Brooklyn, Nov. 6, 1910.

THAT SNOW DUMPING SCHEME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your issue of to-day quotes an official of the Park Department as opposed to the plan of Park Commissioner Stover to dump snow from the streets into Central Park. I have had occasion to go over that subject with a number of the department officials and have found them almost unanimously opposed to making a dumping ground of the city's finest park.

Unless heroic measures are adopted next spring will find Central Park in the worst condition possible. To add all the dirt from the streets and to allow paths and lawns to be cut up by teams is, in my opinion, a plan to lower further the value of the one big park of New York. Commissioner Stover's procrastination has held a dozen important matters, but he grasps at this new snow idea. The Park Commissioner of Manhattan seems to lack perspective.

Before it is too late this brand new idea of his should be consigned to the heap where many others he has fostered have lately found their way. A CITIZEN.
New York, Nov. 10, 1910.

FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In view of the tremendous waste and loss resulting from the strike of drivers, and from strikes in general, isn't it about time that we follow the example of Australia and New Zealand and institute compulsory arbitration as the law of the land and not as the favor of a corporation existing by the grace of the people?
New York, Nov. 9, 1910. A. F.

SEEKS AN ANSWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: For the last eight or ten years the New York Democratic papers have been full of cartoons representing the trusts overreaching the "common people."

Now that the United States government, through its attorneys, has sent some of the trust people to prison and fined others to the extent of millions, we see no more of such cartoons.

Have the trusts suddenly become good to the Democratic papers, or what is the answer? ONE OF THE C. P.
Brooklyn, Oct. 31, 1910.

TWO TRIUMPHANT TIGERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Congratulations are now due to both tigers—Princeton and Tammany. Strange company! M. C. S.
East Orange, N. J., Nov. 9, 1910.

THE MAYOR AND THE STRIKE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent "W. C. T.", writing from Brooklyn, declares that he hopes that "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.'"

Your correspondent is easily answered. Mayor Gaynor, as an officer sworn to uphold and enforce not only the law, but the laws, was asked by the express companies (when threatened by the strike) to protect their deliveries. He was asked by those on strike to put an end to the practice, established by previous administrations, of having policemen act as strike breakers. Mayor Gaynor acted promptly and impartially. As head of the Police Department, of which the Police Commissioner is the executive, he directed that the police should confine their duties to those of peace officers. They have no other duties during a strike.

Repeatedly in the past asked to arbitrate labor troubles, and having done so successfully, Mayor Gaynor's aid was asked as arbitrator in the express strike and he gave, not grudgingly, but cheerfully, his good offices to bring an end to a condition which is a reproach to New York, and a menace to its trade, the industry of its citizens, their convenience and the good order of the community. He has done all that it is possible for a Mayor to do within the limitations of the law, and he did so at a time of great stress of public excitement. But the homely saying that while you can take a horse to the water you cannot make him drink applies sometimes to the contestants in a labor dispute, as your Brooklyn correspondent should know.

ERNEST HARVIER.
New York, Nov. 9, 1910.

People and Social Incidents

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Russian Ambassador, accompanied by his daughter, Baroness Elizabeth Rosen, and Señor Don A. Algara, Mexican Second Secretary, went to Baltimore to-day to attend the aviation meet.

The Minister from Switzerland, with his son Max, returned to Washington to-day. Mme. Ritter will not come to Washington until December.

Count von Wedel, Counsellor of the German Embassy, has been promoted to Minister of the Legation at Weimar, and with Countess von Wedel will sail from New York next Tuesday for his new post.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Nov. 10.—Former Justice and Mrs. Henry B. Brown entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Associate Justice and Mrs. Hughes. The guests included Justice and Mrs. Lurton, the Secretary of the Interior, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. P. Merrell, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Lee McClung, United States Treasurer; Mr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Mrs. Hennen Jennings and Mrs. Walton Goodwin.

Lieutenant Filipo Camperio and Miss Eleanor Terry were entertained at dinner to-night by Captain Edward Carpenter, U. S. A., and Mrs. Carpenter.

Lee McClung, United States Treasurer, will go to Princeton to-morrow to attend the Yale-Princeton football game on Saturday.

Mrs. John Reyburn, wife of Mayor Reyburn of Philadelphia, arrived in Washington this afternoon and opened her apartments in Wendell Mansions for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, have taken for the season the house No. 1717 I street, which was occupied by Representative Hamilton Fish last winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Russell were among the dinner hosts to-night.

The Secretary of the Treasury has returned from Chicago, where he went to vote.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Tuxedo's annual autumn ball is the principal feature of society's programme for to-day. Every villa and cottage of the park will be filled with guests for the occasion and the house parties will be continued over the week end, though many, of course, will return to town to-morrow morning for the opening of the annual horse show at Madison Square Garden. The ball was to have taken place a fortnight ago, but was postponed on account of the aviation tournament at Belmont Park. It is a dance which is of interest for the reason that it furnishes the occasion for the first appearance in society of the winter's debutantes. The latter are exceptionally numerous, which means that the season will be very gay, since for every young girl that comes out entertainments will be given by her parents, her relatives and her friends.

Arriving to-day from Europe on board the Lusitania are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, Miss Whitridge and Thomas F. Ryan.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend have returned to town for the season from their country place at Ardsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, jr., have taken possession of their house, No. 1615 Fifth avenue, which was a wedding gift to Mrs. Drexel from her father, George J. Gould. Mrs. Drexel will entertain later in the season for her debutante sister, Miss Vivien Gould.

Judge William H. Moore will give a dinner this evening for the foreign cavalry officers and some of the directors of the National Horse Show Association.

Mrs. George Baylies Sanford will give a reception on December 1 to introduce her daughter, Miss Genevieve L. Sanford, at her home, No. 112 East 36th street.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman will return to town on Tuesday from Tuxedo.

Mrs. George G. Haven will come to the city to-day from Tuxedo.

Frederick Townsend Martin, who arrived from Europe yesterday, will spend the winter, as usual, at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrive here to-morrow from Europe on board the Amerika.

William Watts Sherman and Miss Mildred Sherman are staying at the Hotel Gotham for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Le Roy Whitney have arrived in the city from Morristown, N. J., and are at the Gotham for the week end.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Robert Winthrop has closed her villa and returned to New York.

Miss Hilda Robinson Smith and Mrs. John R. Minturn, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Turnure are in Groton, Mass.

Miss Ethel Folsom is visiting friends in Brattleboro.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom have gone to New York for the horse show.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Nov. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and daughter have planned to leave here for New York on Saturday evening. They will travel on Mr. Vanderbilt's brother's private car Wayfarer. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

Though there are reports to the contrary, Mrs. John R. Drexel, before she left here this fall, stated that she would not introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Gordon Drexel, until next summer.

George Pollock, of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong, has returned to his home.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will close her season Saturday.

Newton Adams has returned from a short visit in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas have again prolonged their Newport stay.

Philip Potter, who recently returned from abroad, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newton Adams.

KAISER HEARS AMERICANS

Shows Great Interest in Lectures of Exchange Professors.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Hugo Muensterberg, professor of psychology at Harvard University, and C. Alphonse Smith, professor of English literature at the University of Virginia, American exchange professors, gave the opening lectures of their 1910-'11 courses in the Aula of the University of Berlin to-day.

Emperor William was present and appeared greatly interested in what he heard. He was accompanied by Empress Auguste Victoria, Prince August William and several court officials. Others present were Ambassador Hill and the staff of the American Embassy, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Muensterberg, her two daughters, many high government officials and Americans resident in Berlin.

Professor Smith, whose lecture was introductory to a series on "American Literature Since 1809," interspersed his remarks with frequent pleasantries and never failed to evoke a laugh from the Emperor. His majesty was particularly amused at the professor's quotation from Mark Twain that "Every American child was born with 1492 engraved on his mind," and to the speaker's reference to the difficulty which Americans would have in going to war with a nation "that knows 'Leatherstocking Tales' or can recite 'The Raven,' discuss the over-soul or recount the experiences of 'Huckleberry Finn.'"

Professor Muensterberg, whose subject will be "The Newer Phases of Psychology," with particular reference to the psychology of workingmen, dwelt on American indebtedness to German thought.

Following the lectures the royal party remained for a half hour's conversation with the professors, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Muensterberg and the Misses Muensterberg and Ambassador and Mrs. Hill. Responding to a question the Emperor said that he was bi-lingual and never thought whether he was talking in English or German.

AMERICAN GIFT TO CANADA.

Moncton, N. B., Nov. 10.—Mrs. James C. Jordan, of San Francisco, has presented to the New Brunswick government the country estate of her late husband for a tuberculosis hospital. The estate, which is valued at $20,000, is located at River Glade. Jordan was a son of the late Eben D. Jordan, a millionaire merchant of Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS RETURNING

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—A party of American mining engineers, after a visit to the Isthmus of Panama, where an inspection of the canal work was made, arrived here to-day on the steamer Prinz August Wilhelm. The steamer sailed this evening for New York.

DINNER FOR JUSTICE HUGHES.

The first Lotos Club dinner of the season will be given in honor of Charles E. Hughes, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, on Saturday, November 19.

TAFT THANKS THE MINISTERS.

The Rev. Dr. John Copeland, of No. 91 Marble Hill avenue, has received a letter from President Taft, through Secretary Charles D. Norton, thanking him for a letter sent November 8 in which was inclosed resolutions adopted at a recent ministers' meeting in this city in regard to the proposed establishment of a permanent high court of arbitration at The Hague. The President expresses his gratification at the active interest taken by the ministry in the question.

THEY DIDN'T KNOW BEANS.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Investigation shows that in New York City there are 100,000 clerks out of jobs. If they had jobs they would be enduring long hours for small pay. The initial mistake of many of them was in leaving the farm.

SHARP COMPETITION.

From The Toledo Blade.

An Ohio boy has invented an engine which uses gunpowder as the motive power. This may drive the motorcycle to the necessity of adopting dynamite to save its laurels as a noise producer.

MARTIN DEFENDS HIS BOOK

Says England Surpasses in Number of Idle Rich.

Frederick Townsend Martin, author of "The Passing of the Idle Rich," a book that is soon to be published in serial form in one of New York's magazines, returned yesterday on the Adriatic from a visit to his brother, Bradley Martin, in Scotland. Mr. Martin said it took him three years to write his book, containing 50,000 words, and that since its publication in London he had been the object of criticism from his friends, who have accused him of writing against the very class to which he belongs.

"I have replied," said he, "that that made me all the better qualified to write on the subject. I have divided the wealthy into two classes, those who administer their wealth for the benefit of mankind and those to whom wealth has come over night and who can't grasp the great responsibility of its possession. I am not a believer in Socialism. If the world's riches were divided equally among mankind to-day to-morrow a large proportion would be playing cards for each other's shares.

"It is my wish to convince the moneyed classes that their wealth brings a great responsibility with it; that they should mingle with and become a part of the masses and should study how best they may distribute their surplus for the benefit of the less fortunate. I have drawn for my characters people in real life who will recognize themselves, but I have nothing to fear."

Mr. Martin said there were more idle rich in England than in any other country and that they were doomed. He said he had found in New York among its wealthy inhabitants a great number who did good with their money in a quiet way.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress, was another passenger on the Adriatic, as was Lady Alan Johnstone, sister of Gifford Pinchot. Lieutenant G. Brooke, Lieutenant Thornton, Walter Brooke, Colonel D. A. Kenna and Lieutenant C. F. Wal