

New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1911.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Canadian reciprocity bill was passed by a vote of 57-27. The House was in session eight minutes, adjourning until Wednesday.

FOREIGN.—Haytian rebels were reported marching on Port-au-Prince, and the fall of President Antoine's regime was anticipated. The cruiser Des Moines was hurrying thither and the German Minister asked his government to send a warship.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft, expressing great satisfaction over the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill, spent two days at his summer home in Beverly. The President announced the arrangements for signing the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

CITY.—Stocks as a rule closed fractionally down. Claus A. Sprague, testifying in the sugar inquiry, said that many had tried to induce him to reduce the output of the Federal Company, and intimated that his competitor had paid his workmen to wreck his machinery and to wreck rats and refuse in barrels in his refinery.

THE LORDS' "LAST DITCH." There can be no question that the British House of Lords has reached something which may be not inappropriately described as the last ditch—its last line of defenses of its ancient privilege as a hereditary legislature.

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unworthy of observation that the former Chancellor who is so resolutely devoted to the maintenance of hereditary privilege and power is himself the first peer of his family, having been born and risen to distinction as a commoner, while he who is willing to let the purely hereditary principle go, and yield to-day in order, perhaps, to win to-morrow, is the descendant of many generations of marquises, earls and princes.

It will be of great interest to see if Mr. Asquith does to-morrow offer the concessions which have been suggested, such as to except dynastic issues from the operation of the anti-veto act, and to promise that no further curtailments of the Lords' powers will be undertaken until authorized by a new general election. If he does, we should expect to see Lord Lansdowne's policy, for the acceptance of the bill, easily prevail. And even in the absence of such concessions, it would be surprising to see the majority of the peers follow Lord Halsbury's confessed counsel of despair.

RECIPROCITY WINS.

The passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill is an unmitigated triumph for President Taft, whose foresight, courage and persistence have overcome the obstacles placed in its path by interests unduly alarmed and politicians of narrow vision. The President was bold enough to approve and submit to Congress a compact at which it was evident that many representatives of his own party in both branches of Congress would balk. They were keenly alive to its possible local and temporary disadvantages, but were unable to realize the vastly greater permanent benefits which it would produce through the virtual extension of our economic system over Canada's share of the northern continent.

Though both branches of Congress have carried the agreement into effect by large majorities, many Representatives and Senators have given their assent more or less reluctantly to a programme which the President initiated and behind which he has been the largest personal force.

The passage of the bill is also a tribute to the power of public sentiment, which President Taft rallied to his support. The reciprocity policy is neither partisan nor sectional. Its purpose is broadly national and it aims only at benefiting the country as a whole. It has, therefore, appealed to voters of all parties and all sections, and their appreciation of its patriotic disinterestedness and breadth of statesmanship broke the courage of the opposition and compelled an abject Senate to yield to the President's will.

On January 27, the day after the compact was made public, The Tribune said of it: "It will encounter opposition on the part of neighborhoods more or less directly affected by the free entry of Canadian food products. Prejudice will be excited against it in the border States, and at the late stage of the short session it will be extremely difficult to obtain legislation carrying its provisions into effect. Small local interests will make a good deal of a stir if they feel that they are being sacrificed to the larger good. It is the larger good at which President Taft and his advisers are aiming—at a friendly extension northward of the sphere of American activities and influence. They are convinced that the cost of the extension will weigh little in comparison with its ultimate benefits. It may take the representatives of certain sections of the country some time to see this, but in the end the view of the makers of the treaty is likely to prevail—that the initiation of such an experiment will do good to the country as a whole."

That prediction has been fulfilled in every respect. The President's programme has won its way against selfish and narrow opposition because it was broad-gauged, patriotic and right.

It would have been pleasant to find a larger number of Republicans in Congress supporting a programme so obviously sound and beneficial. A few more Republican Representatives were against the bill than were for it, and in the Senate the division was 21 Republicans in favor and 24 against. The regular Republicans stood 18 in favor and 14 against, and the insurgents divided, 3 in favor and 10 against.

Of the Republicans whose natural inclinations were to support the administration, but who opposed reciprocity, most were oppressed by local proterogations against the general reciprocity. They took a parochial rather than a national view of the opportunity offered. Their inability to prefer the larger good to the smaller is to be regretted, since it may compel some hasty readjustments of opinion on their part in the next Presidential campaign.

As for the Republican insurgents who opposed the bill to the end, they have forfeited whatever confidence they counted had in them previously by their logical course. They shrink back from applying principles to which they had boasted their devotion, simply because the application came too near home. The public faith in their sincerity and in their political sagacity has been destroyed. They have come out of the fight for reciprocity shorn of the respect even for their own constituencies and powerless to injure the administration, out of petty antagonism to which they were willing to reverse the position toward tariff legislation which they occupied last year and two years ago. They have invited the country to jeer at them in their present unhappy plight.

SELLING YACHTS FOR WARSHIPS.

The case of the American yacht which was fitted out as a warship for sale to the Haytian government and then sought the privilege of acting somewhat as a privateer under the American flag in an insurrection in which we have no concern presents some features of interest and of admonition. There can be no question, we suppose, of the right of American citizens to sell ships and arms and ammunition to the governments of friendly powers, and to fit out vessels in full fighting trim for such disposition. That, on the face of it, was what was done in this case.

But there was something more done, which may have been quite legal, but the discretion of which is subject to question. That was the sending of such a vessel, fully armed, across the high seas and into alien waters under the American flag. The practical resemblance between her and a privateer is obvious. True, her owner placed himself under heavy bonds to do no fighting with her while she was under the American flag; but circumstances promptly arose in which he was so desirous of being free to fight that he cabled home for a release from the bond, which was not granted. If it had been granted and he had acted upon it, there would have been the extraordinary spectacle either of an American

privateer fighting in a Haytian ruction or of a Haytian warship fighting under the American flag, neither of which would have been fitting.

It may be that the yacht in question did perform some valuable service in affording refuge and protection to Americans. If so, we may be grateful for the accident of her presence there at the time. But the narrowness of the avoidance of highly undesirable complications strongly suggests the desirability of not making a habit of such enterprises. If foreign powers want to buy warships here, all fitted out for instant action, it would be better, from our point of view, for them to send to our ports and take them away under their own flags than to have them sent to their ports under our flag. It may also be observed that the waters of alien powers which are in a state of war are not the most desirable scene for pleasure cruising. There may always be a possibility, in course of giving aid to combatants, of being drawn into trouble or into mischief. The work of protecting Americans in foreign ports is properly the duty of the American navy, and it is generally performed with sufficient completeness to warrant the keeping off of other hands.

THE ARIZONA RECALL.

The Arizona-New Mexico statehood resolution is to be voted upon in the Senate before the present session ends. Plenty of time has been allowed for its consideration, and there seems to be no reason why the upper branch of Congress should not meet the issue raised by the judicial recall provision of the Arizona constitution in a more frank and manly fashion than it was met in the lower branch. The Democratic majority in the House talked one way and voted another. The Hon. Martin Littleton was widely applauded by his associates for condemning the judicial recall as an assault on American institutions. As he put it, the recall "would strike from the splendid structure of free government the arch upon which it has come to rest 'with unshaken confidence.'"

But if Mr. Littleton and his Democratic colleagues really felt that way about it they should have done something to prevent the arch from being mined and the structure of free government toppled down. They should have voted to refuse admission to Arizona so long as it retained the recall provision in its constitution. That would have been marching words with deeds. But when it came to legislation the Littleton thunders in the index ate their rhetoric and humbly said to the people of Arizona: "We don't like your judicial recall provision and suggest that you 'vote again on it; but if you decide to 'stick to it, come into the Union anyway and let the splendid structure of 'free government go to smash.'"

The Senate ought not to be willing to endorse so wishy-washy a policy. It may be argued that Arizona, after it gets into the Union, will be at liberty to readopt the judicial recall, even if Congress should force it out of the original constitution. But that is neither here nor there. The point is whether or not Congress wishes to keep its own record straight. If it thinks that the judicial recall is indefensible it ought to withhold its assent to any state constitution containing such an abomination. Then it will have done its full duty. The responsibility for a later fall from grace will not be on its shoulders. If it wants to it can compel the elision of the judicial recall clause from the present constitution by holding up Arizona's admission until its people conform to instructions. Having the power, Congress ought to use it or else stop condemning Arizona for following its own radical and revolutionary inclinations. To say, as the House did, "We disapprove, but go ahead if you like," is a confession either of insincerity or of impotence. The Senate should show the Arizonians that when it condemns the recall it really means what it says.

CANCER RESEARCH REPORTS.

The full text of the reports of the year's work of the Cancer Research Fund in Great Britain, of which a brief synopsis has been given in our special cable dispatch, will be awaited with much popular as well as professional interest. If cancer is one of the most baffling of all ailments to the physician and surgeon, it is also one of the most dreaded and most terrifying to the lay mind. No other has been regarded as more hopelessly incurable, though few have been the subject of more false pretences on the part of conscientious swindlers who have sought to enrich themselves out of the agony and despair of their hapless fellows. It is a noble thing that the best scientific ability, backed with ample pecuniary endowments, is now being systematically devoted to the investigation of the origin and nature of the disease and to the invention of methods of successfully combating its ravages.

Sir William Church is reported to have stated that the relationship of cancer to the individual affected is individual, which is interpreted as meaning that it is not transferable. The establishment of that theory would be important, and it would agreeably contradict some earlier impressions which were given in the work of this same research fund. It was supposed, at least until recently, that the transference of cancer from one individual to another of the same species was perfectly possible. It was, indeed, artificially transferred from one mouse to another and when thus transplanted exhibited all the characteristics of the original growth. It will be of the highest interest to know on what grounds this theory is now repudiated, at least in its application to man, even if it is merely to the extent that the disease, though artificially transferable, is not spontaneously communicable.

Dr. E. F. Bradford, who for ten years has been the general superintendent of the research fund, is reported as strongly depreciating the making of disquieting statements about increase in the prevalence of cancer, in which he is to be gratefully supported. It is quite true that authoritative statistics seem to show an increase in the number of cases. Thus in England and Wales forty years ago there were 445 cases to the million population, thirty years ago 547, twenty years ago 711 and ten years ago 861. Much of this apparent increase is certainly due, however, to improvement in diagnosis and registration, and the remainder, or most of it, is due to the increase of longevity. For cancer is characteristically a disease of old age. It is ten times as frequent among sixty-five and seventy-five as between thirty-five and forty-five years of age. If there are now more cases of it than there were generations ago, that

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

France has decided to adopt the English rule for regulating traffic, which, however, will not come into force for a year, or, officially transferred from one mouse to another and when thus transplanted exhibited all the characteristics of the original growth. It will be of the highest interest to know on what grounds this theory is now repudiated, at least in its application to man, even if it is merely to the extent that the disease, though artificially transferable, is not spontaneously communicable.

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is largely because so many more persons now reach an age at which they are susceptible to it.

Small progress, we are told, has yet been made in the therapeutics of cancer, but that will come in time. The quest has been long. It was in 1792 that the first cancer hospital was opened in London. But it is in only the last score of years or less that systematic research, such as that of the Imperial research fund, has been undertaken.

COTTON IS KING.

According to the returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, cotton is more than ever king among American agricultural exports. In the decade before the Civil War cotton was supposed to be the sure foundation of the South's fortunes, political as well as economical, and "the cotton kingdom" stood as a phrase not only for that section's confidence in its great staple but for its belief that the cotton growing states were more or less a political entity, possibly destined to become a separate nationality. In 1859 the kingship of cotton was made evident by a record-breaking production of 5,875,052 400-pound bales and an exportation of 3,335,373 500-pound bales—gains of 100 per cent over the production and exportation of 1850.

The war swept away the cotton growing industry, and it was not until 1870 that production again rose to over 1,500,000 bales. Exports, too, attained once more the figures of 1859, and the restoration of cotton's kingship was accomplished so far as its purely economic aspect was concerned. Yet since 1870 both production and exports have doubled, and although the sales abroad of American products reached in 1910-11 the enormous value of over \$2,000,000,000, cotton contributed more than a quarter of that total. The value of American cotton sold abroad was \$855,000,000—by far the largest sum ever realized on a year's exportations.

We are getting more and more to the point at which we can consume our own farm products. Of wheat, corn and foodstuffs we have only a relatively small surplus for export, and that surplus will diminish rather than increase year by year. But we have still an abundance of cotton, and the rest of the world must turn to us largely for that staple, since, in spite of all efforts to push the cultivation of the cotton plant in British India, Egypt, Russia and elsewhere, the United States in 1910 raised 53.9 per cent of the world's crop. Cotton's kingdom is here and will remain here for many years to come, and an increasing demand for the staple will guarantee to the South its present possession of an unending source of wealth.

Now that the subway trust-comedy is over the Italian government ought to put a "next week" limit on the trial of the Viterbo Camorristi.

The Democratic home rule doctrine seems to be that New York has no parks that jobbers and grabbers are bound to respect.

The country has recently enjoyed the experience of trying Congress in Washington, but we feel authorized to inform our parched statesmen that when the adjournment comes it will be too far gone itself to exist in an unseasonably dry over their exhaustion.—Houston Post.

A case of cholera at Bellevue Hospital should not be regarded as alarming. There is probably no place in or about this city in which it would be less of a menace to the public health.

READING AT THE SEASIDE.

Biography seems to me to be one of the most interesting and fascinating classes of literature suitable for all ages and all classes. Reading the lives of people is not only most refreshing, but it also gives one an actual view of life, and broadens and expands the sympathies, and gives a larger outlook on the realities and importance of living. Biography is so human and touches all the phases of our existence. That priceless book of books, the Bible, is studied throughout with the biographies of persons whose lives are so faithfully portrayed that it gives to the book an interest and fascination surpassing all others.

NITRATE OF SILVER POISONING.

Among the engagements announced during the last week has been that of Miss Alice Strong, daughter of Mrs. William Everett Strong, of No. 5 East 6th street, to C. Tiffany Richardson, of No. 51 East 78th street, who was graduated from Harvard in 1906 and belongs to the Union and New York clubs.

AND RUN THE OTHER WAY.

"Twenty thousand men are needed to harvest the crops of the West," asserts the army of the unemployed take notice. "It will, and the vast majority of the regulars will also take to their heels."

MUCH LIKE NEW YORK.

Victim of a broken aqueduct, Venice may be said to have its own water problem. "Water, water, everywhere, nor any drop to drink."

LOGICAL ENOUGH, TOO.

The Japanese press is said to be "yellow" than anything in this country, but we cannot believe it. Otherwise there would be no news from this country and Japan long ago.

NO MAN'S LAND.

It is said in diplomatic circles that the Spitzbergen question must soon be settled. The United States belongs to no nation at present, but America, Russia, Sweden and Norway are planning to develop extensive mineral strata, and especially large quantities of coal, have been discovered. It is supposed that there is enough coal there to supply the whole of the northern part of Europe.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, July 22.—The President is, of course, greatly gratified by the passage of the reciprocity bill without amendment. Congratulations began to pour in on him this afternoon. He left Washington late in the afternoon for Beverly, accompanied by Major Butt. He will spend Sunday and Monday at his summer home, returning to the capital Tuesday morning.

The President accepted an invitation to attend the Dairyman's National Convention at Milwaukee, October 10 to 13; has taken under advisement an invitation presented by Representative Pepper to visit Davenport, Iowa, on his Western trip; an invitation to visit Oklahoma City in September; an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the New England Society in New York on December 27. He left Washington late in the afternoon for Beverly, accompanied by Major Butt. He will spend Sunday and Monday at his summer home, returning to the capital Tuesday morning.

THE PEARY DOG EPISODE.

In some respects the article appearing in The Tribune on July 19, and other papers, under the heading of "Peary's Dogs Attack Girl," was incorrectly stated. The accident did not happen at Eagle Island, the summer home of Admiral Peary; the whole pack of twelve dogs did not attack the girl, and there was no keeper there to drive the dogs away. It is my privilege to be a friend of Professor Herbert V. Neal, whose little girl was bitten, having known him for more than twenty years.

Additional Information Regarding the Injury to Professor Neal's Daughter.

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NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Long Branch's horse show, the eighth of the annual series organized by the Monmouth County Horse Show Association, opens on Wednesday at Hollywood and will continue until Saturday afternoon, when it will be brought to a close by the customary ball at the Hollywood Inn. There will be dances at the Deal Club and at the leading hotels at Long Branch and in the vicinity, besides the usual welsh every country house along that part of the Jersey coast will be filled with guests for the affair, as the horse show is always made the occasion of much hospitality.

Missing from the scene, however, will be Mr. and Mrs. William Goodby Loew, who in former years always had a whole household of friends for the races, among whom the Vanderbilts and Gerry families usually figured. This summer Mr. and Mrs. Loew are spending the season in Newport, and their place at Seabright remains closed. Not that the absence of the Vanderbilts diminishes their interest in the exhibition, for their names figure among the givers of special prizes, along with those of Charles Baudouine and of Harry Content. The judges include Charles H. Robbins, S. Taber Willets, Joseph Laroque and John R. Townsend.

Lenox is somewhat dull just at present, owing to the fact that many of the regular summer colony have gone to Bar Harbor and to Newport for the next few weeks. There is, moreover, but little prospect of much improvement. The best of the Hunt, which has until now played so important a role in Lenox life each season, has gone out of existence. That is to say, it has not been organized this year, owing to the fact that most of the people who took a leading part in its affairs are either in mourning or absent from the Berkshires. The result is that there will be none of those hunt races and hunt balls which have always been the red letter events of the Lenox season. Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Stone are, however, entertaining a small house party at Elm Court, including Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dickinson and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who celebrates there to-day her birthday.

Miss Dorothy Whitney, whose engagement to Willard D. Straight was announced in these columns a few days ago, is dividing her time between London and Paris, where she is busily employed in getting together her trousseau. It is understood that her wedding will take place, not in New York, but in London, from the town house of her only sister, Mrs. Almeric Paget, with whom she spends much of her time. Her betrothal is being celebrated by her brother, Harry Payne Whitney, who, with Mrs. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, leave for Europe at the end of next month.

Lady Granard and her brother, Ogden N. Mills, are booked to sail for New York on Saturday next, and on their arrival will proceed to Newport to stay with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who is staying at the Plaza, leaves the day after to-morrow for Europe.

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Another impending marriage is that of Miss Josephine Higgins, daughter of the late Governor Frank P. Higgins of New York, to Eustace Ludlow Woodruff, governor of the State of New York, and inspector general of public instruction in France and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

TEACHERS TO VISIT GERMANY.

At least six hundred teachers are expected to take part in the fortieth annual convention, in Berlin next year, of the National Association of German-American Teachers, which is being held at Buffalo. It will be a continuous affair and is arranged to last fifty-six days, July 2 to August 6. It is expected that this convention will eventually lead to an exchange of German and American teachers, supplementing the present system of exchange professors. Both the Washington and Berlin governments are said to be back of this movement, and have given the undertaking their sincerest support since it was first talked of, four months ago. It is understood, however, that the resolutions officially welcoming the Americans. Some of the cities to be visited include Bremen, Hamburg, Cologne, Dusseldorf, Wiesbaden, Heidelberg, Mannheim, Stuttgart, Munich, Frankfurt, Elsenach, Weimar, Jena, Dresden, Leipzig and Berlin. Many American universities, it is hoped, will be officially represented at the Berlin convention. Harvard University has already designated Professor Theobald Smith as its representative.

BEQUEST FOR HOUSEKEEPER.

The will of Lieutenant Colonel Homer, of the 71st Regiment, who died at his home, on Locust Hill avenue, Yonkers, was filed with Surrogate Millard at White Plains yesterday. It disposes of an estate estimated at \$500,000. The inheritance tax also paid, however, that he left "over \$230,000 real property and over \$50,000 personal property." Colonel Homer left many bequests, chief among them being those to his housekeeper, Mrs. Annie Hollenbach, and her daughter Ethel. To the former he left fifty shares of United States Steel Corporation preferred, and to the latter twenty-five shares of United Bank Note Company stock. There are also twenty-five shares of United States Steel preferred for a son, Arthur A. Homer, of Ashland, Mass. Fifty shares of the Yonkers Foundry stock, and the remainder of the estate goes to the four children of the colonel's sister, Mrs. Ella C. Parker, in San Francisco. He named Justice James A. Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, and a nephew, Homer Charles Parker, as the executors.

NOBODY DOES.

From The Albany Knickerbocker-Press. We do not understand why it is that some statesmen draw \$1,000 a day for Chautauque speeches. When they speak on the floor of the United States Convention they do not draw a cent.

People and Social Incidents.

The ceremony will take place on Wednesday next at St. Stephen's Church, at Olean, N. Y. Among the bride's attendants will be Miss Elizabeth Aveline, niece of Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Katherine Haggood and Lucie Cornelia Higgins.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, July 22.—Charles Lanier arrived this afternoon at Allen Winder, his Lenox estate. Mr. Lanier will keep his house in Lenox open until the end of the season.

Mrs. James B. Ludlow has purchased the Eddy property, adjoining her estate, in Cliffwood street.

Mrs. S. Warren Sturges and John Sanford Barnes are visiting their parents, Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes, a Gold Brook. Mrs. William Proctor is a guest of Mr. Mrs. William Proctor at the Bishop villa.

The Lenox Horticultural Society to-day decided on August 10 as the date for its exhibition of annuals and perennials. Henry Randolph, Miss Ella Randolph, Miss M. A. Dunham and Walter A. Randolph, of New York, are motoring in the Berkshires.

Mrs. and Mrs. Charles Ames, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Keller, G. W. McKinley and Miss McKinley, of New York, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Miss Isabel H. Burhans, of New York, arrived to-day at the Hotel Eddy villa. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Greenwood and Mr. and Mrs. J. Talmadge, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Warren Hopper and George B. Garrett, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. William B. Denmore and Miss Denmore, of New York; William Porter Allen, of Ives; Edwin S. Townsend, of Irvington; and Stuart Hamilton, of Bermuda, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Bowker will leave shortly for a trip to Labrador. Richard Norton, of New York, is a guest of Arthur G. Sedgwick.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, July 22.—A dance and supper given by Mr. and Mrs. Julian McCarty Little this evening at Berger's Lodge was the principal social event here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Little took over the entire establishment for their entertainment, and the place was made gay with Japanese lanterns, colored electric lights, plants, palm trees and flower baskets. The guests numbered about two hundred, including many of the prominent persons of the summer colony.

Dinners prior to the dance were numerous, those entertaining being Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. T. Suffer Tallor, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Mrs. George Gordon King.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam and Mrs. Frank K. Sturges.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind is able to be out again after a slight attack of neuritis. William Watts Sherman is reported ill in his summer home here.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, left to-day in his yacht Tarantula.

There was a large registration in the Casino to-day. Those registering included Charles D. L. Oelrichs, Edgar M. Phelps, William H. Sands, a guest of Miss Emma Sands; E. G. Chadwick, a guest of William Earl Dodge; William Stankov, a guest of Mrs. F. L. Woodruff; P. W. Livermore, C. W. Hale and Philip O. Mills, who are at the Berkeley; George Henry Warren, Newton Ray, a guest of Leonard M. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, guests of Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest; M. Thornton Earle and George M. Woolsey, guests of Mrs. French Vanderbilt; Kenneth P. Budd, guest of Austen Gray; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglas, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan; Charles G. Winslow of Boston, guest of James Lowell Putnam; Miss Adelaide M. Brown and Miss Addie M. Chadsey, of Providence, guests of Miss Louise Oils Everett; Miss Louise Iselin and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps, of New Rochelle, guests of Mrs. Frederick Bronson; Miss Tevis Camden, of Versailles, Ky., guest of Mrs. James B. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. John Berwind, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind.

Robert Colet has returned from his fishing trip in Canada.

Colonel Howard A. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Braddon Hamilton are entertaining at Hawthorne villa Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Kingston and Miss Marlon Kingston, of Philadelphia.

Charles A. Work and Horace Work, of Madison, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Felton, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. DeLafayette, of Boston, guest of James Lowell Putnam; Miss Adelaide M. Brown and Miss Addie M. Chadsey, of Providence, guests of Miss Louise Oils Everett; Miss Louise Iselin and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps, of New Rochelle, guests of Mrs. Frederick Bronson; Miss Tevis Camden, of Versailles, Ky., guest of Mrs. James B. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, of New York, arrived at the Muenchinger King to-day for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen and family are to end their Newport visit next week and return to their summer estate in Rockport, Mass. Wood Dilworth has returned from New York.