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IF WILSON WANTS TO FIGHT.

Consistency requires Governor Wilson to oppose ex-Senator Smith's candidacy for re-election to the Senate in New Jersey, and in opposing it again he should get credit for his consistency. But if he himself or his followers expect his latest attack upon this profitable foe to impart vitality to the New Jersey Governor's Presidential campaign he and they are sure to be disappointed. It requires no courage to oppose a beaten man, and Smith has been beaten often and thoroughly. He is "down and out." How completely so was shown when he failed to control more than a handful of the New Jersey delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The country has seen the defunct boss knocked down so often that it will not be thrilled at the sight again. Some sign of courage, some of the fighting quality which Mr. Bryan gave to his cause in the Democratic National Convention, would put life in Mr. Wilson's flagging candidacy, but something more is necessary than squaring off against the tottering "Jim" Smith.

If the Democratic candidate would like to reawaken the interest in his personality which was aroused when he entered the lists against Smith in the day of Smith's power let him make a fight against some of the real live bosses who infest the Democratic party. That is what Mr. Bryan found it necessary to do at Baltimore, and Governor Wilson was never so strong with the public as he was when Mr. Bryan resigned the vitalizing of his candidacy into the candidate's own hands. Since then, by shrinking from giving offence, by trimming and dodging and seeking to conciliate all shades of opinion, the Governor has steadily dwindled until his followers will no doubt hail an attack upon the ridiculous bogie man Smith as an example of virility. If Governor Wilson would stir the public imagination let him take up the fight upon Murphy where Mr. Bryan left off, and do something more positive to prevent the blighting effects of the Tammany boss's leadership in this state than to utter vague declarations to the effect that the Democrats should nominate progressive state tickets everywhere. Governor Wilson's praise of Mr. Straus's nomination was plainly meant as a tip to Murphy. It takes more than a tip to move Murphy, and it will take more than a tip to a live boss and a fight upon a dead one to make the public feel that the Democratic candidate is a man of real courage and force.

MALADROIT ANXIETY.

The "Temps" of Paris, which is one of the best informed and most judicious and friendly papers on the European continent, seems to be worried over the outlook in Nicaragua. Ever since the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, it says, the United States has been diplomatically active in that country with a view to securing complete control of it, so as to prevent the building of a rival canal to that at Panama, and at the present time it holds the little republic in the hollow of its hand; so that it would cause no surprise if the current complications there led to the establishment of an American protectorate. It might not cause surprise in imaginative Paris, but we rather think it would in the United States and in Central America.

There is some apparent infelicity in the "Temps's" attribution of motive to the United States. Down to ten or twelve years ago this country was itself planning to make a canal at Nicaragua instead of at Panama, and so could scarcely have been acting for the purpose named. Moreover, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty effectively shut off any rival canal enterprise, wherefore that instrument obliterated the necessity of the intrigues which the "Temps" imagines. So long as that treaty was in force there was no need of our grabbing Nicaragua for such a purpose, and since it has been replaced by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty there have not been lacking other means in abundance for protecting the Panama Canal from rivalry at Nicaragua.

are not reproaching those countries for their practices. They formed the habit long ago and cannot break it. Perhaps it is only human nature, too, to judge us by themselves and suspect us of designs which they in our place would almost certainly cherish, and, indeed, would before this have fulfilled. Only, if they are not willing to credit us with being different from them in this respect, they certainly should not censure us for being, as they suppose, like them.

THE TAIL WAGS.

The course of the Democratic canvass so far proves that there can sometimes be more red blood and gray matter in the tail of a national ticket than in its head. Governor Wilson's rapid afternoon tea talk has been offset by the bold, dashing, confident heart-to-heart utterances of Governor Marshall. Where the New Jersey Executive is timid and circuitous the Indiana Executive is fearlessly epigrammatic. He wears his heart upon his sleeve and welcomes the plain people into the inner sanctum of his intellectual workshop.

There is nothing foxy or pussy-footed about Governor Marshall. He just thinks aloud and the public gets the benefit of it. While Governor Wilson has gone no further in eight weeks than to say that "a platform is not a programme," thus ridding himself of the embarrassment of discussing the pledges of the Baltimore platform, Governor Marshall has culled up political literature with dozens of peppy epigrams. While Mr. Wilson circumspcctly says that the tariff revision which he favors is the kind which will hurt nobody, Mr. Marshall condenses a whole philosophy of tariff reduction into a nutshell, as when he remarked at Portland, Me.:

I am in favor of a system of taxation which will compel the protected manufacturer to sell the surplus at home and the product abroad. This will, for the first time in history, compel the foreigner to pay the tax.

On the trust question he is equally definite and scintillating. Here is an idea from his speech in Augusta, Me.:

Perfekt the charter of every corporation in a trust. A few revocations and a few shaved heads will take the swelling out of some fortunes and warn others not to swell.

Again, from the same speech:

There is another solution. Make the lawyer who counsels, aids, abets or advises the formation of a trust criminally liable. What right has he because he is a lawyer to draw vicious contracts which will enable his clients to loot the public?

It might be a good idea to include as subject to criminal prosecution the typewriter who writes the trust agreement and the safe deposit company which receives it for safe keeping. Anyway, in the trail of Governor Marshall we get somewhere. His ideas have what is technically known as "punch." Governor Wilson must feel cheap and awkward when he reads the pulsating speeches of his associate. If he could only Marshallize himself he could hold the voters spellbound telling them what the Wilson programme is which is intended to supplant the Baltimore platform. But evidently that is not to be. For enlightenment, thrill and good old-fashioned communicativeness the public will have to depend on the wagging—not to say wagery—of the tail of the ticket.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS.

The recent industrial disturbances in Great Britain invest with special interest the Trade Union Congress which assembled last week; the forty-fifth, we believe, in the history of British organized labor. One obvious fact concerning it is that it is indicative of general growth of unionism. If not in the number of delegates and the number of societies represented, at least in the number of union members represented it is by far the largest ever held in that country. That is highly significant, particularly when taken in connection with the fact that there has been some increase in membership in every group or class of industries. Evidently the great strikes and lockouts which have convulsed—or paralyzed—industrial Britain have not driven men out of the unions nor deterred them from joining them. Indeed, some of the trades in which there have been the greatest disturbances show the greatest increases in membership, such as the dock laborers, railway servants, weavers, sailors and firemen, watermen and lightermen. It may be that the increase has been because of and not in spite of the disturbances.

Nor is growth the only change that is to be noticed, or that is significant. Last week the congress voted overwhelmingly against compulsory arbitration. Yet there have been congresses in past years which would probably have voted as overwhelmingly for what has long been a favorite prescription of industrial reformers. The same is to be said of political activity. Thus was when the unions scrupulously eschewed partisan politics. Now they are transformed into political machines, with their "Parliamentary party," their candidates in nearly all contested elections and their transformation of their immense "friendly" or mutual benefit funds into political campaign funds. These and other changes in spirit and purpose have been concurrent with the increase in numbers; though which is the cause and which the effect it might be difficult to determine. The most judicious and informed observers reckon that the increase in the last year or two is due chiefly to the labor unrest, strikes and lockouts, and to the insurance act.

On the other hand, it is significant that this record-breaking congress is after all representative of only a small minority of the industry of the kingdom. Its 502 delegates from 197 societies represent fewer than two million constituents; to be exact, 1,967,109. We have not yet received an industrial analysis of last year's census, but according to the census of 1901 the "industrial classes" of the kingdom, excluding domestic employes and those engaged in agriculture, commerce and fishing, aggregated no fewer than 10,187,084, of whom 7,611,391 were males. The immense membership of organized

labor which is represented in this congress, therefore, the largest on record in the history of trade union congresses for fifty-five years, is only about one-fourth of the total number of men and boys engaged in industrial pursuits, and less than one-fifth of the entire industrial army. That means that free labor, "blacklegs," "scabs," or what not, are still in the great majority.

MR. DIX'S FAILURE.

Concerning Governor Dix, "The Auburn Citizen," which never says anything contrary to the ideas of Mr. Thomas Mott Osborne, of the Democratic League and the Empire State Democracy, has the following remarks to make:

The course of Governor Dix has shown a man not only stupid and disingenuous but one who has no fixed political principles or policies. He has been a mere pawn in the game; an agent through whom Murphy has tried to perfect a Tammany machine throughout the state. That is the reason for the total failure of Governor Dix.

"Total failure" is sweeping condemnation, and the accuracy of it depends on the point of view. Neither Murphy nor the Governor would admit it. Mr. Dix has enjoyed the honors of the Governorship for two years. He has quite the handsomest and most gold-braided military staff extant, and no executive can look more amiable at a greater number of dinners and other public functions. He has even invented a uniform for the commander in chief of the state's military forces, and has appeared in it on several occasions with signal distinction. Are these things to be accounted "total failure"? The Governor has given Murphy whatever he wanted. He has always appointed to office men "acceptable to the organization." Where it was necessary to satisfy the organization he and Murphy's Legislature co-operated in disintegrating state departments doing efficient work so that they could be re-assembled in such fashion as to present greater opportunity in the line of jobs and contracts. He has always approved the job-grabbing schemes which Murphy's Civil Service Commission has cooked up. In his first year he had to preserve a semblance of economy with regard to the appropriations, but in the second year he let "Murphy's boys" go to the limit.

Murphy doesn't think the Governor has been a total failure. Indeed, he avers that his record in office must be the campaign material of Democracy this year, and seems to think no other so fit to be the standard bearer. Mr. Osborne is a reformer and an idealist in politics. He probably bases his estimate of the Governor's "failure" on the opportunities he had and failed to grasp and the promises he made which he didn't keep. Murphy, on the other hand, is a boss and an intensely practical man. He judges success or failure not by ideals but by "the goods." Governor Dix delivered "the goods" to Murphy, and that is enough.

"KING COTTON."

Cotton may not be king of American products, as it was once boastfully said to be, but it certainly retains an important place among the nobility and bids fair this year to hold an absolutely higher rank than ever before. If the estimate of the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is even approximately correct, the cotton crop for the year which ended on Saturday is the largest ever known in America. That estimate is 16,138,426 bales, or about 2,500,000 bales above the largest preceding crop. That of 1904 was 13,957,310 bales and the crops of 1906 and 1908 fell only a little short of it, those three being the only crops amounting to as much as 13,000,000, while one other reached 12,000,000, two reached 11,000,000 and seven reached 10,000,000.

The really important growth of the cotton industry has occurred in the last third of a century. Before 1870 the production, though it fluctuated considerably, remained on the whole at pretty nearly the same level. Thus in 1855 it was 3,229,782 bales and in 1874 it was 3,528,276. In 1859 it was 4,309,612 and in 1878 it was 4,745,078. In 1879 for the first time it reached and exceeded 5,000,000, and ten years later it similarly attained the 7,000,000 mark. In 1894 it for the first time just reached and passed 10,000,000, though four times in the next seven years it fell below that figure. Since 1901 it has kept above that figure, with the fluctuations already noted. This is not unfairly comparable with the progress which has been made in the corn crop, which has grown from an average of about 1,000,000,000 bushels in the 80's to 2,600,000,000 in the last decade and 3,125,713,000 in 1910.

The growth of the cotton crop has been partly due to improved methods of cultivation, but more largely to the increase of acreage, particularly in Texas. The increase would have been far larger had the Southern States in recent years confined themselves as exclusively to cotton culture as they did before the Civil War. But they have diversified their crops in a marked degree, and millions of acres have been given to other products with, on the whole, a salutary economical and industrial result. It may be observed, however, that cotton culture in other countries is increasing more rapidly than here, and that while the United States still has an easy lead over all others it must put forth unceasing efforts if it is to retain not merely so great a lead but any supremacy at all. There is a plain threat of the cultivation of almost limitless areas in Africa by means of labor of the cheapest yet not least efficient kind.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The movements of the stock market during the week just ended have been similar to those of previous weeks. A preponderance of dullness, interspersed with spasmodic activity; higher prices, followed by declines, is the summary of changes, leaving a trail of uncertainty which has kept traders guessing from day to day. The last week, if anything, has shown broader trading, particularly on Thursday, when sudden activity began, which included railroads, and the whole list advanced on a comparatively small volume of trading.

The closing of the week witnessed reactions, except in some of the specialties, which scored their high prices of the year.

Several factors ostensibly figured in price fluctuations. Politics in the early part of the week attracted attention, and all phases of the progress of parties and leaders were discussed and arguments applied to influence trading. The crops also entered into the question to change sentiment according to the desires of the pool interests. The high rate money prospect, another of the daily topics on the floor of the exchange, had considerable weight, and was responsible for some liquidation and short selling. The market has been largely professional, as the public has not been tempted to do more than nibble at the bait of marked up prices. Except for the fact that the bull leaders do not support stocks sufficiently to bring on an impressive rise, the underlying conditions suggest a marked betterment. The pulsations of trade and industry have displayed a noteworthy quickening the last week, and confidence has appeared in lines of trade and in geographical centres where formerly some doubt was expressed.

Drygoods, groceries, hardware, lumber, building material, leather, etc., all have shown improvement, and from present indications the future of business looks particularly bright. In the shoe trade rising prices have had the effect of holding back some buying orders, but the average trade has been satisfactory. The iron and steel industry reports have been especially encouraging in the past week. Orders have increased and specifications have caused a hardening of prices and mills are booked to their capacities far into 1913. Railroads have been heavy purchasers of both steel products and equipment in an attempt to be prepared for the heavy traffic which crops and commercial demands indicate for the fall. The structural steel demand is also increasing, particularly in the West.

Building operations for the month of August showed considerable increase over the same period in 1911. The decrease in idle cars is strong evidence of growing prosperity. Within a period of two weeks following August 29 the surplus of unemployed freight cars in the United States was reduced to 9,750 from 43,901. The next report, which will be published after the movement of crops has been largely increased, may show a shortage of freight cars. Railway earnings have shown an increase in most of the statements published during the week, and barring possible trouble from the labor wave question, the railroads will share in the general prosperity now in progress. The money situation appears to be less of a menace than it seemed to be some weeks ago. The farsightedness of the leading banking interests of the world has seemingly anticipated any crisis that might have arisen, and the returns of the week at home and abroad show a feeling of security. Money will stiffen as the business requirements increase, but a stringency does not seem probable.

All the unsuccessful candidates for President who were voted for at Baltimore are made members of the Democratic advisory committee, except Mayor Gaynor. He has enough to do advising his young and sensitive Police Commissioner.

Sir James Crichton Browne advocates love at first sight as a sound principle of eugenics, while Dr. Evangeline Young, a Boston teacher of the same science, opposes it and says it nearly always results in early disillusionment. Meanwhile men and women will continue to marry, urged by love at first sight or by more deliberately formed sentiments, whichever may happen to suit them.

The Montana Progressives face the inexorable logic of their convictions in a demand that the recall be not confined to elected officials, but be extended to nominees for office. With all the representatives of the people thus brought into unstable equilibrium it is believed that the people will surely rule.

A University of Pennsylvania professor is quoted as advising the teaching of literature in schools by the change of love letters between the pupils "under proper supervision." It is a pity he didn't bring out this advanced idea soon enough to have it incorporated in the Bull Moose platform.

The Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff must begin to feel at home in the Bull Moose party. His treatment at Syracuse was just about what he was getting accustomed to in Republican conventions.

The citizens' committee which has just organized is prepared to receive in confidence communications with regard to the police graft situation. This persons who wish to avoid the publicity which might come from putting information which they possess in the hands of the authorities will have a means of placing it at the service of the public. The committee itself or any of its officers will be glad to hear privately any one with such information.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"At last Germany has a Heine monument," says a letter from Berlin. "Paul Schlömann's work in white marble—a bust of the poet in life size, mounted on a graceful pedestal—has been unveiled at Halle, but not in a public place. None such could be secured, and the figure, which bears a striking resemblance to your borough President, Dr. [sic] Meny, has been placed in the garden of a popular amusement resort of Halle."

Spurgeon was once asked if the man who learned to play a cornet on Sunday would go to heaven. The great preacher's reply was characteristic. Said he: "I don't see why he should not, but—after a pause—'I don't know whether the man next door will.'"—Tit-Bits.

The Kaiser made some characteristic remarks at a military parade at Mayence. The chief burgomaster (Mayor) of Mayence had thanked his majesty for having ordered the removal of some unsightly obsolete fortifications. Turning to the Grand Duke of Hesse, who was a member of his suite, the Kaiser said: "Hear that! Here's one burgomaster who is satisfied with me!" Referring to the size of the new forts, the Emperor said: "If the forts should ever come to such a pass I must see to it that the first shells don't fall on the heads of my Mayencers!" Later in the day, commenting on the handsome appearance of the thousands of children who fringed the route along which the Imperial party passed, the Kaiser said: "Apparently, Herr Burgomaster, you haven't introduced the two-child limit into Mayence yet."

"What are you puzzling about?" "I'm writing a sketch for vaudeville on the current political situation." "Well, you ought to have plenty of good stuff to go on." "But what puzzles me, I've got so much good stuff I don't know what to leave out."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The number of women studying medicine is decreasing, according to the annual report on medical education in a recent number of "The Journal of the American Medical Association." In the last year there were 63 women studying medicine. This is one less than in 1911, 23 less than in 1910 and 32 less than in 1909. This year 142 women were graduated from medical schools. In 1910 there were 157 women graduated and in 1909 162 graduated, while in 1904 there were 214 women graduated from medical schools and 1129 women studying medicine.

"What caused the coolness between you and that young doctor? I thought you were engaged." "His writing is rather illegible. He sent me a note calling for 10,000 kisses."

"I thought it was a prescription and took it to the druggist to be filled."—Washington Herald.

In trying to collect a small claim recently in a distant state, "The Green Bag," a well known legal publication, received the following report from its local correspondent: "This man is county judge here, but is absolutely worthless for his debts. The saloon element keeps him in office to serve their interests. He will in office to serve their interests. He therefore return claim." "The Green Bag" adds this P. S.: "County judges reading this will please not think we mean anything personal."

Happy Though Married Member of the Durcas Society, under which it says in the Bible there are no marriages in heaven. "Caustic Old Maid—it's plain enough to me—it's because no men go there!"—Judge.

BULL MOOSE SCRUTINIZED.

Correspondent Analyzes the "Progress" of Progressive Party. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have read many editorials on the new things proposed by Colonel Roosevelt in his Bull Moose platform, but not a thing advocated by him now did he attempt to do during his seven and one-half years in office as President. When did he find out the people wanted these "isms" of his which he now wants to give them? Was it when he was fighting them in Africa or after his return, when he went to the Saratoga convention, where he had them "beaten to a frazzle" (which, on Election Day, proved to be a fizzle)?

He calls his party the Progressive party. What represents progress in it? Does he call throwing his hat in the ring "progress"? Why, that trick has been done by circus clowns for over one hundred years. Does he call branding gentlemen like Senator Penrose, William Barnes, Jr., the late E. H. Harriman and others liars progress? Why, that kind of talk we can trace back B. C.

Does he think taking up discarded politicians of the type of "Tiny Tim" Woodruff, of New York, and "Bill" Flinn, of Pittsburgh, or that political acrobat, Bourke Cockran, is progress? We think not.

He says the Progressive party is against bosses. Well, I should think it would be after the disgraceful demonstration he gave at his Chicago convention. This must have made "Charlie" Murphy, the boss of Tammany Hall, and the Czar of Russia blush with envy.

The colonel says he is against trusts. Does he think that his intimacy with his campaign manager or financial backer, George W. Perkins, is an indication that he is against trusts? Let the people judge.

In one of his speeches the colonel says that when he hits his hard. This is one statement of his I agree with, for, judging from the way he hit J. D. Archbold for \$25,000 and E. H. Harriman for \$26,000 in his campaign of 1904, I quite agree with the colonel that he is a hard hitter, and probably George W. Perkins has received, or will receive, one of these hard hits from the colonel, which we will no doubt hear of later.

Replying to the question asked by a New York paper, "Must a boss be an ass?" in the case of Theodore Roosevelt I answer "Yes."

PLEA FOR CLEAN "MOVIES."

They May Be Made Great Education for the People. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The pagan satyrs, having fled from the Neronian groves, have installed themselves, this year of grace, in the galleries of the moving picture vaudeville shows. They are also found under the roof of the vaudeville shows, the city, academic, municipal and religious forums. They have proved faithless to the nymphs of the sylvan shades, to little girls aged eleven and fifteen.

These monsters work in the dark, and, having once entered the system of the body municipal, they have a fast grip. Retaining all their ancient obscene individualism, they represent the abnormal man monstrosity of the contemporaneous modern epoch. They frequent wherever are found the children of the people. They are in the audience at Cooper Union. They are in the galleries and pews of the Labor Temple, Second avenue and 14th street. They are among the audiences at the lecture halls and free school exhibitions. They prowl the public parks, highways, and railroad stations, deserted huts, the dog kennels, laundry cellars, silent and sinister river fronts. They honeycomb the West Side and East Side vice districts, "Death avenues," "Assassination blocks"—everywhere where growing childhood, unprotected girlhood and womanhood, find themselves.

Citizens, should these be? A most vital reform, relaxation and repose is the clean moving picture vaudeville show. It reaches the poor when all else fails—the parish people, to whom a first class diva or artist is inaccessible. It sets before this people life in its pathos, its majesty, its sorrows, its consolation. It reveals to the toiling—ofttimes starving—foreign man the life of the West, the great, generous life of the Western ranches and gaucho boy. It is the song without words of the composers of the Old World. Its silent portrayal and comprehension of the living human heart are inspiring and profound. It proves that the American man's "chivalry," his protection of woman, his warm and loving comradeship, are neither dying nor dead. It is fragrant with poetry. Did not an alien peasant poet and composer—Dvorak—find expression and poetry in the American Southland?

Is it not for us to see that, like a

People and Social Incidents

AT NEWPORT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Newport, Sept. 8.—There was much late season entertaining to-day. Mrs. Burke-Roche gave a luncheon for twenty-two guests, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. Reginald Norman were also luncheon hostesses. This evening Mrs. French Vanderbilt gave a dinner in honor of her mother, Mrs. F. O. French, and Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, Jr., entertained in honor of her guests, Miss Suzanne Carroll, of Bar Harbor, and Philip Hall, of New York. Mr. Colford went to New York late in the evening. Mrs. Ogden Goelt and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson also entertained at dinner this evening.

Miss Dunlap, of Philadelphia, is a guest of Mrs. Edward J. Herwind.

Mrs. James Potter will return to New York to-morrow, after a visit with Mrs. Joseph Harriman. Mr. and Mrs. Harriman are to remain here until nearly Christmas.

Prince Gennaro Caracolo, of Italy, has prolonged his visit here for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lansing McVicker, of New York; Mr. Cross Howitz and Cecil Barrett, of New York; Robert T. McKee and Mrs. Josiska Hirczeg, of New York; visiting Dr. J. J. Mason, and Mrs. C. A. Stoddard and her daughter, Miss Stoddard, of New York, were registered at the Casino to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, Sept. 8.—Frank Graham Thompson, of New York, has leased the Treadway villa, in Stockbridge, for October. On November 1 Mr. Thompson and his family will occupy the Goodrich place for the winter.

Miss Anna B. Shaw gave a large dinner to-night for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw, of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a luncheon party to-night at Bellefontaine.

Miss Dorothy Hall, of New York, is a guest of the Misses Gilder at Four Brook Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Morgan, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Singleton L. Mitchell, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Reynolds, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Benson and Mr. and Mrs. James M. Gilbert, of New York, are guests at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Southack have returned to the Hotel Aspinwall for the autumn.

Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wisner, Mr. and Mrs. Ormond G. Smith, Mrs. E. Hicks Herrick and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Schaick, of New

York, are late arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. William G. Foulke, Miss Anna J. Foulke and Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit P. Judd, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hill, Miss P. E. Winans and Miss K. F. Carpenter, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hopper, of East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Smith, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Adams and Miss Laura F. Deland, of Barrytown, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Albert E. Gallatin arrived on Saturday for the horse show. Mr. Gallatin is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, of New York, are at the Curtis Hotel.

H. Ingalls Kimball, of New York, has joined Mrs. Kimball and family at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Lee have George Forrester Butterworth, Jr., of New York, and Lauren Carroll, of Tarrytown, N. Y., as their guests at the Curtis villa.

George Pollock, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock in Pittsfield, has gone to town.

E. C. Benedict motored to Lenox from Greenwich, N. Y., with a party of friends on Saturday for the week end. In Mr. Benedict's party were Mrs. Frank S. Hastings, Miss Rhoda Jones and Harry Roe Shibly.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Paterson gave a musical at Blantyre to-night.

Mrs. William Brock Shoemaker, Mrs. Paul Bayne, Miss Helen P. Chace, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McAlpin, Miss Benjamin, Dr. C. F. McClure and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Delaheld, of New York, are among the late arrivals at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. John Hobart Warren motored to the Curtis Hotel to-day for luncheon from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., where she has a country place, with a party of seven guests.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Shradock and Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McCreery, of New York, have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

A Coleman Smith, Miss Margaret C. Smith, Mrs. E. A. C. Smith, Miss Jeanette Condon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hull, Mrs. A. P. H. McMullen, Mrs. C. N. Judson and Mrs. L. S. Gerhardt, of New York, and Mrs. Charles H. Taylor and Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Ames, of Boston, have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

There were six tables of auction bridge at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, last night. The winners of the principal prizes were Miss Edith Burtis, Miss Helen Symma, Miss E. M. Smith and Mrs. H. C. Havill.

sanctuary lamp, the light of womanhood burns clear—that children may be born with an untarnished heritage? HELEN O'SULLIVAN DIXON. New York, Aug. 28, 1912.

OUR NATIONAL HONOR SAFE.

Will Not Be Tarnished by Our Management of Panama Canal. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some of the foreign newspapers seem much afraid we shall lose our honor as a nation in our management of the Panama Canal. If we relieve our ships of any kind and in any degree from tolls we are a sordid and dishonorable violator of treaties. There is a tone and an accent in what they say that are not usually found in fair and friendly judgment, and which compel the suspicion that envy qualifies them. Would this be the kind of judgment that the Hague tribunal would give us?

Has it ever been professed by us and is it in the nature of the case that we have built the canal in our benevolence toward other nations, to help their commerce and to be careless of our own? The rivalries of commerce may be sharp and strong, not only within the limits of honor and justice, but with their help. Whoever requires their use by another should practice them. Maybe the dishonorable and sordid elements are in the claims of our rivals, and not in our practice. If so, it would not be the only time that the vice of one was charged by him against another.

The canal is unquestionably ours, acquired at great expense and risk. Our government has not needed to call for the aid of others to build it, nor do we now see the need of calling for representatives of our rivals to sit in the President's Cabinet or either house of Congress. Perhaps our critics are not more competent to gauge our rights and honor than we are.

It has not been held against us as sordid and dishonorable because we have favored our coasters. The principles that justify us in this also justify us in letting our ships, especially our coasters, go free through the canal, which is really a part of our coasts. It is said that this natural right of caring for our own household was given away by us in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. This is denied by very able and honorable statesmen and lawyers. But if it were so, must we be so grievously bound and injured by it? Must our vital liberty of legislation be curtailed by assent to Great Britain? Impossible!

We will use this valuable property in a neighborly way, but our neighbors should not call us names and blacken our reputation and show venom because we prefer our own family.

ELBERT CLEMENT. East Orange, N. J., Sept. 2, 1912.

IS WIT DESIRABLE?

Does a Sense of Humor Make Governors Poor Rulers of Men?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why should a sense of humor and a ready wit be used as objections to a man's holding public office in either state or church?

This question is not meant as a means of gaining information so much so as an opening to a dissertation on a matter which has recently come before the writer's attention. One of the would-be candidates for the Governorship of our Empire State has a world-wide reputation as a wit and ready speaker of "pleasant things," which now seems to be held against him in his desire to serve his state and fellow citizens. To my feminine mind, there is such an incongruity, even injustice, in such an objection that I would like to ask for some sensible reason for it. A sense of humor is God-given; a ready wit comes of an active mind, keen observation, good judgment of men and always a kind heart—qual