

New York Tribune.

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THE RESULT IN MAINE.

One certain conclusion can be drawn from the vote in Maine, namely, that there is to be no Democratic landslide this year. The country is not anxious to turn to the Democratic party for leadership in national affairs. It could hardly be expected to welcome Democratic control of the executive and legislative departments, in view of its experience with the tricky and irresponsible performances of the present Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The voters of Maine tried themselves of a Democratic Senator and one of the state's two Democratic Representatives. They replaced a Democratic Legislature with a Republican Legislature and a Democratic administration with a Republican administration, in spite of the handicap of the antagonisms engendered by the Bull Moose secession.

The split-up of the Republican party on national issues did not enable the Democrats to retain their grip on Maine. Their vote this year fell nearly seven thousand below their vote in 1910. Democratic performance has therefore not only failed to make new converts but even driven away former supporters. Maine's action indicates that if Mr. Wilson should carry Maine in November he would carry it as the candidate of a minority party. If he should be elected President he would owe his success to a division in the Republican ranks, not to any general demand by the country for his services as a leader. He would be a President by sufferance, seated against the wishes of a considerable majority of the nation.

The Democratic managers have been taken back by the outcome of the Maine campaign. They had been anticipating a Democratic ground swell and had not realized that Mr. Wilson's evasive and hedging attitude since his nomination had been steadily weakening him. He is no longer floating with the tide, and were he forced to depend for election on his own personality and efforts and on the present normal strength of the Democratic party he would probably be beaten as decisively as Alton B. Parker was in 1904. If he wins it will be only because Republican dissensions have literally thrust him into office.

The result of the Maine election is a startling commentary on the flimsy and superficialness of the third party movement. If the Republicans in Maine can still unite to recapture their state government, what excuse is there for a crippling division in the field of national politics? In most of the Republican states there would be, except for the Roosevelt candidacy, no obstruction whatever to a union on national as well as state candidates. The schism created at Chicago was created from the outside. It does not run deep into the state organizations, in which there are no irreconcilable differences between Taft supporters and Roosevelt supporters. The Maine election makes short work of the pretension that the Republican party is moribund. Its vitality and efficiency have not been permanently impaired. If Maine's example points to anything it points to the fact that the Republican organization will not merely survive, but regain its full strength whenever the chance is offered to its members and former members to come together again in brotherly concord.

SOVEREIGNTY AT PANAMA.

Theoretically and literally Mr. Lucien Wolf is right in asserting that the United States is not sovereign in the Canal Zone, but possesses merely such sovereignty as is delegated to it by the actual sovereign, Panama. He does not seem to be right, however, in his deduction that the authority of the United States is thus limited or qualified, that Panamanian treaties are still in force in the Zone and that the two signatories of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have complete parity of privileges under that instrument. It must be observed that Panama's delegation of sovereignty to the United States is complete and perpetual. She gives to this country as perfect power and authority over the Zone as though it were the owner and sovereign of it, and she renounces for herself every shred of sovereignty so far as any exercise of rights, power or authority is concerned. In view of that, it is difficult to see how any former treaty which Panama or Colombia before her may have made has any bearing now upon the Canal Zone.

It is also true that when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was made the United States had not acquired the Canal Zone, and had not even decided whether the canal should be constructed at Panama or at Nicaragua. But that point is of no importance, because the treaty is by its own terms made applicable to the canal and its appurtenant territory "by whatever route may be considered expedient." More-

over, "no change of territorial sovereignty of the international relations of the country or countries traversed by the canal" is to affect the obligations of the treaty.

The essential and practical points are these: First, that under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty the United States is to "have and enjoy the exclusive right" of providing for the regulation and maintenance of the canal; and, second, that "the United States adopts" the rules for the neutralization of the canal. The treaty is made by the two powers, but it explicitly recognizes the sole and exclusive rights and powers of one of them, and it invests that one with the authority and responsibility of enforcing rules of its own adoption. It is not that the two signatory powers adopt the Suez rules, but that the United States adopts them.

From the purely academic point of view Mr. Wolf's consideration of the case is interesting. From the practical point of view the canal must be regarded as an American canal under American control. It has been built by American enterprise, with American money, in what is for all practical purposes American territory, under American law, and it is as absolutely under American control as is, let us say, the Harlem River Ship Canal, excepting to such extent as we may have renounced, compromised or qualified our authority by the covenants of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. So far as we have thus qualified our sovereignty, we must fulfil our covenant in good faith; just as certainly as we must maintain our full rights and privileges outside of those limits.

THE SCANDAL.

Mayor Gaynor calls the aldermanic inquiry scandalous, but his own conduct is the only scandal in sight. In this matter the aldermanic investigators represent the public in its determination to learn the truth about a grave evil in the administration of the city. The public has no other means at hand than this investigation to obtain all the facts about graft so desperate that it resorts to murder to escape exposure. The Mayor is a public officer, accountable to the public. He is under obligations to obey the law which gives the Board of Aldermen authority to seek the facts in such an exigency as this. It is his duty freely to lay before the investigators all the information he has which they desire. If they abuse their trust as inquisitors for the public, public opinion will take care of them. That is not the Mayor's affair. If he will not co-operate with others who are striking at the vicious alliance between the police and criminals when it has insolently raised its head so high as to afford an excellent mark for deadly blows, at least the Mayor is under obligations to furnish all the information at his command. His hostility to the inquiry is a scandal. His lack of sympathy with the public determination to expose corruption in order to cure it is a scandal. He declares the investigation to be aimed at himself, but in reason he can do so only by identifying his administration with the graft at which the city is striking, for the investigation is aimed solely at that. Public opinion is sufficient to prevent it from becoming personal or partisan and to keep it steadily directed at the graft which has become so bold as to traffic in murder, and which must be struck down if it is not itself in the end to strike down law and order in this community.

A TEST DESIRABLE.

The chairman of the Board of Elections, Mr. Britt, raises a number of practical difficulties in the way of making the school buildings polling places, such as, for example, the requirement that the rolls be kept in the polling places, open for inspection. Whether our overcrowded schools can afford space where the enrolment books might be kept accessible to the public is a question which might be settled by the Board of Education, the chairman of whose committee on the wider use of school buildings favors a test of the plan to use them as polling places. If the Board of Education and the Board of Elections can agree upon the terms it would be well to make the experiment this year in some cases.

Foreign cities do their voting in schools and other public buildings, and the practice has many things to commend it. Such places are cleaner, more commodious and better ventilated than the shops now designated for that purpose are likely to be. Moreover, there would be some economy in the plan. But for any extensive employment of school buildings for this purpose it will probably be necessary to await the future, when school buildings are likely to be designed with an idea to their use for a variety of public purposes in the hours when the schools are not in session.

THE CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Governor Wilson spoke on Monday at a political museum in this city which its promoters facetiously call a "Tariff Chamber of Horrors." If a deadly parallel were to be framed of his speech there and of his acceptance speech and his speeches in Buffalo and at the Yorkville Lyceum in this city it would prove an interesting addition to the horrors collected in that fearsome hall. In congenial surroundings Governor Wilson apparently forgot himself and blurted out his real attitude toward the protective system. He is at heart a free trader and could not be anything else if he were honest with himself. He told the frequenters of the Chamber of Horrors that protection was not only an injury to the country as a whole, but an injury to the protected industry and to the protected workman. Naturally a man who holds such ideas could have nothing but aversion for all protective duties and would feel a grim satisfaction in sweeping away the last vestige of protection if the opportunity to do so ever came to him. If he did not he would be a timid compromiser with admitted evil. But if Governor Wilson believes in

his inmost soul that protective duties wrong everybody whom they affect, why is he so anxious at times to give the impression that he has no desire to upset what he considers the unrelievedly vicious protective system? Why does he talk about there being no place in this country for the free trader and say that it is foolish to expect to see protection abandoned within a lifetime? He remarked in his speech of acceptance:

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind [tariff changes]. It has been built up, however, in the way I have indicated, and its foundation must not be too radically and suddenly disturbed."

But if the protective system is all wrong, cramping the country, hampering the manufacturer and injuring the worker; if the structure is rotten and the foundation insecure, why shouldn't the whole edifice be torn down? If the country would benefit by free trade, why not try to put it on a free trade basis as soon as possible? We cannot reconcile Governor Wilson's deep conviction of the shame and horror of protection with his weak-kneed profession of willingness to allow that shame and horror to continue to weigh us down for another generation. Like Orator Puff, Mr. Wilson appears to have two voices. The attractions of the Chamber of Horrors would be enlarged if a speaking wax figure of the Democratic candidate for President should be provided, talking free trade one hour in the manner of Champ Clark and continued protection the next hour in the manner of "Jim" Smith.

EXPLANATION NEEDED.

It is the policy of this state to keep all the forest land it has and get more whenever possible. Therefore the action taken through the Attorney General's office by which the state is trying to clear the title to a tract of 20,000 acres of forest land in Herkimer County which Mr. Carmody denies the state owns seems to demand some explanation. Especially is this true in view of the fact that the only witness called by the state was the counsel for the supposed former owner and the further fact that no member of the Forest Purchasing Board of 1909, which thought it had acquired this land for the state, testified about that transaction.

This tract and an adjoining tract of some 10,000 acres were supposed to have been taken by the state because the Forest Purchasing Board learned that business projects were contemplated which would result in practically denuding the land of trees. The law under which these tracts were supposed to have been condemned required that the land adjoin land already owned by the state. These tracts, adjoining, bordered on a third tract which had been marked on the maps for a year as state land. The complaint made by the Attorney General in this case affirms that this third tract was not then owned by the state, and that the two tracts title to which is involved in this action never were assessed to the state. The Attorney General contends that the condemnation proceedings begun by the Forest Purchasing Board were never completed, and that no payment was ever made by the state for the land. The tract in question has appeared on maps as state land.

It seems that the state, now relinquishing the larger tract in an action which also would invalidate its title to the smaller tract, really wants both, and would again try to buy them in. They are much more valuable now than they were in 1909, owing to increases in the prices of hardwoods. Apparently either this present action is against the state's interests or the action of the Forest Purchasing Board in 1909 was illegal or incomplete. If that body acted against the law, of course the state should not profit by it. But it should be proved that it did so, and the members be required to explain why they did so, before the state loses all claim to this valuable property.

FEWER M. D.'S.

With the increased cost of living it is not surprising that the cost of medical education should also increase, as "The Journal of the American Medical Association" reports it to be doing. This increase appears to be partly in the cost to the students, which now averages \$125.24 apiece yearly for tuition, and which is causing some diminution of the number of students. It is also partly in the cost to the schools of taking care of the students, which is now \$479 apiece; so that the schools lose, from a business point of view, about \$350 a year on each student. This latter condition in turn is causing a reduction in the number of schools of medicine, some going out of existence altogether and some being merged with others. The decrease in students is indicated by the fact that their number in 1900 was 25,171, in 1904 it was 28,142 and in the present year it is only 18,412, the smallest number in twenty years. At the same time the number of medical schools was 151 in 1900, 166 in 1904 and only 116 in 1912.

These tendencies are not to be regarded with unmixed regret. On the contrary, many will welcome them as on the whole auspicious of good to the medical profession and to the public which it serves. There is reason for thinking that there have been too many medical schools in America. Even with the present reduced number, the lowest in more than twenty years, this country has more than one-third of all in the world, its 116 being balanced by only 205 in all other lands. There can be no question that many of them have been, and some still are, inadequately endowed and equipped and unable to prepare men satisfactorily for an exacting, responsible and important occupation. In such cases the elimination of the weaklings or their combination with others seems advantageous.

Nor is the decrease in the number of medical students to be regretted. It is due in part, as we have said, to the increased yearly cost of tuition; but probably still more to the widespread lengthening of the required term of study to four years and to the material raising of the standard of scholarship and preparation for admission. The first named cause is to be regret-

ted, since some of the worst candidates may be among those to whom high tuition fees are prohibitive. The other two, and particularly the last, are to be rejoiced in, since they mean the exclusion of the less worthy candidates and the elevation of the profession in character and capacity. Here and in most other large cities the medical profession is overcrowded and contains too large a proportion of unworthy men. If the decrease in the number of medical students is to mean a decrease in the number of quacks and malpractitioners, the public will be the gainer.

PICTURES OR SCHOOLS.

Justice Delany agrees with Mayor Gaynor that the place for a moving picture show is not next door to a schoolhouse and upholds his refusal to grant a license for one in East 42d street, not only adjoining a public school, but directly across the street from St. Bartholomew's parish house. Protests against the licensing of that establishment had been filed by members of the board of education, parents of children attending the school and residents of the vicinity, though of course others favored it.

There cannot reasonably be as strong objection to a moving picture show's being near a schoolhouse as there is to a saloon in the vicinity. It need not, of course, be detrimental to the morals of the school children. But it is likely to prove a nuisance to the school authorities and subversive of school discipline. It would be a remarkable school, with unusual teachers and extraordinary pupils, if the juxtaposition of schoolhouse and playhouse did not tend to demoralize school routine and banish studious thoughts. These considerations unquestionably entered into the Mayor's original decision and Justice Delany's concurrence in his judgment. Both merit approval. The moving picture place, properly conducted, may furnish pleasant recreation or profitable instruction for children, but it should not be permitted to offer either so near a schoolhouse as to become a practical competitor.

Maine didn't go New Jersey-bent.

The police furnished the evidence on which the lease to "Bridges" Weber's gambling premises was cancelled. This is the first time they have helped to cause the cancellation of such a lease. Is the "system" losing its grip or does it bear in mind that Weber is an informer?

Whom the gods would destroy they first Gaynorize.

The Progressive organizers have failed to attract an appreciable following in Michigan and Washington. Whatever else the voters of those states may want, or be supposed to want, they evidently have no use for a new party.

What? A public charities department having to give relief to employees of an establishment of the financial backer of the Moose Yard? 'Rah! for the Industrial Uplift!

The proposed separation of Belgium into two separate kingdoms would be logical enough, since the animosity between Gael and Sassenach is as water unto wine compared with that between Fleming and Walloon. But if all political boundary lines in Europe were to be made racial, lingual and creedal, pity the poor map makers!

"The Democratic party is now," says Governor Wilson, "perhaps for the first time in a generation, united, solid and enthusiastic." Truly the solidarity of Woodrow Wilson and "Jim" Smith is most impressive.

The suggestion which is made in the Philippines, that some infectious diseases are spread through the raising of clouds of dust by swiftly moving automobiles, may be applicable to other lands than the Philippines, even to our own. The dust of a roadway is quite likely to contain noxious bacteria, and it is raised and suspended in the air, for inhalation into human lungs, by automobiles far more than by any other vehicles. The lesson is that more practicable and less expensive methods should be devised of making roads dustless.

If instead of injecting flavoring extracts into melon vines the growers would take pains to protect the melons from the essences of neighboring pumpkins and cucumbers there would be less complaint on the part of consumers.

Two men out in Ohio have applied for enlistment in the army because their wives "paid too much attention to suffrage." Why not stay home and fight?

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Toward the end of July the crater of Etna showed signs of renewed activity. On July 26, says "Nature," a column of vapor, with ashes and lapilli, rose from the new mouth formed on the northeast side of the central crater on May 28, 1911. This was followed by another outbreak on August 2 at 6 p. m., and by a still more pronounced eruption on the following day. At 10:46 on August 4, a great column of vapor rose from the same vent to a height of 10 km., and then drifted off to the southeast, covering the southeast flank of the volcano with ashes as far as Canizzara. Shortly before this, on July 28 to 31, increased activity also prevailed in Stromboli, where there were strong shocks, loud rumbling noises, and considerable eruptions of vapor and incandescent material.

There was a bevy of girls on the hotel veranda. "Algernon tells me he stopped smoking to please me," said one. "He tells me he stopped on my account," declared another. "He gave me an understanding that I was the cause," asserted a third. Silence for five minutes. "Never mind, girls," spoke up a mere man. "If I could please a regiment of girls I'd stop, too."—Louisville Courier Journal.

"The Chicago Tribune" notes a war in the windy city against stray dogs, offers an amendment to the health laws that stray cats be substituted. The writer of his own possession published by M. Drapp, of No. 163 Fulton street, in 1882, and it shows that West street runs from Hudson to Baxter street. MANHATTAN. New York, Sept. 10, 1912.

their food. They force themselves into houses and make for the sink. Falling to find water there they will lick the dishes, pots, and pans that the housewife may not have had time to wash after the meal. They are most prolific carriers of disease and disease germs. A mad dog bites one. The stray cat carries disease to entire homes and tenements.

"So you want a divorce?" said the lawyer. "Yes," replied the woman with tear-stained cheeks. "He has been guilty of neglect and cruelty." "In what respect?" "He neglected to feed the bird while I was away and he says the cruellest thing I ever heard of."—Washington Star.

POLITICS IN OUR VILLAGE.

The other day I walked along our cool, elm-shaded street: And as I passed the village inn a man I chanced to meet. He had a rather dreamy eye, an absent-minded air; It seemed as if he hadn't much to do, and didn't care. I looked more closely, and I saw his clothes were somewhat frayed. I asked his politics; he said: "For Wilson and free trade!" Next there approached, with firm, brisk step, our leading business man. A solid sort of fellow and a true American; In any crowd you'd note his steady eye, his well-shaped head; And when you heard him talk you'd know he meant just what he said. "Tell me," I asked, "for whom you mean to vote this fall?" He laughed, and answered: "Friend, I thought you knew I've always been for Taft!" Just then there rose a curious noise—I heard it from afar—A strident, raucous shouting like a call to strife and war; And, looking round, I saw a man who yelled and shook his fist, With fierce, excited gestures, like a ranting Socialist. In wild, tempestuous waves of sound his loud voice went abroad; I caught some incoherent words like "thieves" and "crooks" and "fraud." I didn't ask his politics; I knew 'twas safe to state That he was busy shouting for the third term candidate! R. H. T.

"Tim," inquired Mr. Riley, glancing up over the door of the postoffice, "what is the meaning of them letters, 'MDCCLXXXVIII'?" "They mean eighteen hundred and ninety-eight." "Tim, don't it strike you that they're carried on the postoffice reform entirely too far?"—Youth's Companion.

A FEAR OF DEMOCRACY

A Few Reasons Why Wilson's Election Would Be Suicidal.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Jacob Schiff says a vote for Taft is a vote for Roosevelt, and the Progressives say a vote for Roosevelt is a vote for Wilson. According to that, votes for Wilson count only for himself. But can he carry his own state, New Jersey? At the last Presidential election the Republican majority there was 3,000. The Legislature is still Republican, and a determined element in his own party opposes him.

Out of the West comes the complaint of his party that "he is not known." He was not, until his nomination at Baltimore, a national figure, and Bryan rushed his nomination as the one man who would out-radical Roosevelt.

As for the opposition generally, it has not forgotten the financial depression during the last Democratic administration, when Cleveland, high-class man though he was, could not control the idiosyncrasies of his party.

During the long-drawn-out session of Congress, since December 4 last, we have seen enough not to long for more of Democratic ascendancy. There has been too great lack of national feeling, too much playing politics, too much crass provincialism.

And when they take up the tariff plank in their platform and proceed to fulfill their party pledges, if Governor Wilson were President, could he control them any more than Cleveland could when they passed the Wilson-Gorman bill and brought on the business distress which turned their party out of power.

I have no special sympathy for the tariff, but I do fear for workmen in lines of business that would be wrecked by any sudden wholesale change in it, and for business generally the disasters which the tariff pledges of the Democratic platform would entail if carried to fulfillment. H. M. NOBLE. Jenkintown, Penn., Sept. 9, 1912.

A POLITICAL TONIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The result in Vermont indicated beyond reasonable doubt the election of Wilson in November. The result in Maine brings that reasonable doubt again within the pale of the political horizon. The situation is distinctly encouraging for the Republican party. The faint-hearted who have been saying: "Taft has no chance. I shall vote for Wilson in order to defeat Roosevelt" or "for Roosevelt in order to defeat Wilson," as the case may be, should find in the returns from Maine a political tonic that will stimulate them to take courage and shout: "Taft can win, and if my vote will avail he shall!" SAM TEST. New York, Sept. 10, 1912.

STARTS SCRIPTURE HUNTING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Tribune to-day I notice a brief letter from "A Subscriber," entitled "An Interesting Campaign," in which he says "that Colonel Roosevelt is quoting the Bible so much in his speeches that he has the whole nation searching the Scriptures." I want to say that if this should be the only result of the colonel's campaign it will still be one of the best things that could ever have come to our country. If the people can for any reason be set to searching the Scriptures earnestly it will not be long before we are a better nation and a better people. If St. Paul did not get to Rome in the time he meant to, or in the way he meant to, nevertheless the different soldiers to whom he was chained from day to day as they later scattered abroad throughout the country did largely the work he meant to do by carrying far and wide the Gospel that they had heard from him. So if, as the good colonel's friends believe, his chief desire is the real good of the people he will be doing a great and lasting good for us whether he is elected or not. EMILY M. COLTON. New Rochelle, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1912.

WORTH STREET.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In answer to Edmund B. Reed's request about Worth street, would say I have a map in my possession published by M. Drapp, of No. 163 Fulton street, in 1882, and it shows that West street runs from Hudson to Baxter street. MANHATTAN. New York, Sept. 10, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Friday, has arranged to have a number of improvements made to his summer home, the Corners, next winter and spring.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have gone to Canada on a hunting trip. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drevel will give a dinner at Fairholm to-morrow evening, and informal dancing will follow.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from a fishing trip in Maine. He is now at the Casino to-day with Cecil Barrett, of New York; Miss Brown, of Cambridge, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, of Philadelphia.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby have returned from Philadelphia. Miss Julia Berwind, having returned from New York, is again the guest of her brother, Edward J. Berwind.

Edmund Waterman Dwight, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Edward C. Knight, Lewis Cass Ledyard at Sunset Ridge for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will return from York Harbor on Thursday to occupy Villa Rosa for a short time. Mrs. J. J. Deane, Mrs. Kane was last Tuesday inspecting her estate.

Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff returned to the Russian Embassy from her Harbor to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, Sept. 10.—The leading cottagers of Lenox attended a concert in Sedgewick Hall this afternoon by the Russian "colist," George Rogovoy, and his orchestra. Those present included Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Daley, Miss Mary Tappan, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. J. Nelson Potter, Miss Henrietta Potter, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Miss Annie Warren, Mrs. J. Clarence Post, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Anna B. Shaw, Miss Clementina Furman, Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw, Mrs. W. Croker Schoonmaker, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. David T. Dana, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, the Misses Irene and Eleanor E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. George Westinghouse, Mrs. Lillian W. Groff, Mrs. William Pollock, Charles Lanier, Miss Margaret Lee, Miss N. C. Wharton, Mrs. Harry L. Lee, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Oscar Laski and Mrs. Robb de Peyer Tystus.

Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloan, have gone to Shelburne, Vt. to visit Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb.

Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Jr., and family who are travelling in the Berkshires, are at the Hotel Wendell in Pittsfield. Departures from New York to-day include Mrs. A. J. James H. Jordan, Mrs. Helen B. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Burke, Mrs. H. L. Richards and E. G. Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, who returned to New York to-day, have taken apartments at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, for October.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner H. Miller, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Fuller, Miss Mary H. Bean, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nixon, and Mrs. John L. Press, of Brooklyn, arrived to-day at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Minnett, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Deane, Mrs. Henry Warren, of New York; Mrs. G. W. Crawford, Miss Eva Crawford, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Deane, Miss C. Delano, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearce, of Boston, and Miss Madeline Pearce, of Boston, are registered at the Hotel Applewell.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Ingalis Kimball and family, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. DeLaney and Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyle, who have been at the Curtis Hotel, returned to-day to New York.

Mrs. J. G. Beals, of Boston, has arrived at the Curtis Hotel. Dr. Frederick S. Pearson, of London, who is at his country place in Great Barrington, has given \$3,000 to the Rev. J. S. Lynes, of Great Barrington, for the Great Barrington Boy Scouts, in which Dr. Pearson is interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Harrison, Miss Marion L. Harrison and Miss Rebecca C. Elliott, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Curtis Hotel by automobile to-night.

Mrs. Ambrose W. Kingsland will open her cottage in Main street for the late fall on September 20.

Mrs. Charles D. Sabin, who has been in the White Mountains, has returned to New Lebanon, where her sister, Mrs. Harriet G. Blatchford, is seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop will give a dinner and dance at Wlaka, their country place in Pittsfield, on Thursday evening for their daughter, Miss Jessica Pomroy Bishop, who is to be married on Saturday to Spencer Turner, of New York. Among those who will attend will be the bridal party and a few other guests. Mrs. Walter L. Cutting, a sister of Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, will be a house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bishop for the wedding.

Mrs. Charles Lathers gave a luncheon at the Country Club of Pittsfield to-day for Mrs. N. P. Tyler, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Miss Edith Polham, of New Rochelle.

George B. Tiffany, who has been at his country place in Tyringham, has gone to New York.

Miss Vera Bloodgood, of New York, who is at Mepal Manor, in New Marlboro, will exhibit fifteen horses at the Brockton Horse Show. Miss Bloodgood will ride and drive her entries.

General and Mrs. James Brattle Brattle will give a large luncheon at Brattle farm next Saturday.

RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

Rockefeller Institute Announces Several Important Changes.

The board of scientific directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research announced yesterday the following appointments: Michael Heidelberger, fellow in chemistry; Linda Bartlett Lange, fellow in pathology, and Florence Modiglianese, assistant resident physician. Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratories, has been appointed Huxley lecturer for the coming year before the Charter Cross Hospital Medical School. The lecture will be given October 21.

Dr. Frederick J. Birchard, formerly assistant in chemistry, has been appointed a research chemist in the dairy division of the government Bureau of Animal Industry. Dr. Don R. Joseph, formerly associate in physiology and pharmacology, has been appointed professor of physiology at Bryn Mawr.

MEDALS FOR NEW YORK POLICE.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Medals of honor were awarded by Secretary MacVeagh to-day to Patrolmen Dennis O'Meara and Elmer J. Kelley, of the New York Police Department, for gallantry in rescuing a young woman who jumped into the Hudson River from the pier at Battery Park, October 26, 1909.

'TWOULD HELP SOME.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser. Isadora Duncan has bought a article in Europe. The rest of us could do it if we didn't have to wear clothes in public.

People and Social Incidents

Friday, has arranged to have a number of improvements made to his summer home, the Corners, next winter and spring. Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney have gone to Canada on a hunting trip. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drevel will give a dinner at Fairholm to-morrow evening, and informal dancing will follow.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from a fishing trip in Maine. He is now at the Casino to-day with Cecil Barrett, of New York; Miss Brown, of Cambridge, England, and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, of Philadelphia.

Captain and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby have returned from Philadelphia. Miss Julia Berwind, having returned from New York, is again the guest of her brother, Edward J. Berwind.

Edmund Waterman Dwight, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Edward C. Knight, Lewis Cass Ledyard at Sunset Ridge for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse will return from York Harbor on Thursday to occupy Villa Rosa for a short time. Mrs. J. J. Deane, Mrs. Kane was last Tuesday inspecting her estate.

Ambassador and Mme. Bakmeteff returned to the Russian Embassy from her Harbor to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Lenox, Sept. 10.—The leading cottagers of Lenox attended a concert in Sedgewick Hall this afternoon by the Russian "colist," George Rogovoy, and his orchestra. Those present included Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Daley, Miss Mary Tappan, Mrs. Ross W. Whistler, Mrs. J. Nelson Potter, Miss Henrietta Potter, Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, Miss Annie Warren, Mrs. J. Clarence Post, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Anna B. Shaw, Miss Clementina Furman, Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw, Mrs. W. Croker Schoonmaker, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier,